THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 166

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Stations Ban Newscasts In Foreign Languages; Big Liner in Drydock

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 11, 1940

In Boston: Court Upholds Redistricting

Two radio stations in New England have banned broadcasts of news events in foreign languages, in one case as a voluntary contribution to national defense, it was learned today. They are WMEX in Boston and WPRO in Providence, R. I. [Details: Page 11.]

The palatial 34,000-ton liner America, largest passenger vessel ever built in the United States, entered the Navy's huge drydock at South Boston for the scraping and painting of her hull, prior to continuing her trials off Rockland, Maine. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

The Special Redistricting Commission which divided Suffolk County into representative districts was upheld today by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. [Details: Page 11.]

Japanese Troops Reported in Ichang

HONG KONG (AP)—Japanese dispatches reported today that Japanese troops entered Ichang, most important port on the Middle Yangtze between Hankow and Chungking, late today, scoring Japan's most important military success in China since last autumn's campaign in Kwangsi.

In Washington: $50,000,000 for Red Cross

President Roosevelt drafted a letter asking Congress to appropriate $50,000,000 to be used by the Red Cross for refugee relief in Europe.

Provisions of the Neutrality Act were extended to Italy by the President on his return to Washington from Charlottesville, Va.

A Presidential veto was placed on a bill granting states greater leeway to intervene against the exercise of Federal power. Also turned down were three other measures, two of them affecting individuals, and one which would require the Federal Government to pay part of the cost of alterations to bridges ordered by the Secretary of War to permit unobstructed navigation.

Insurance Canceled on Ships in Mediterranean

NEW YORK (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters today withdrew all quotations of war-risk insurance rates on vessels sailing to the Mediterranean.

Britain Increases Bank Note Issue

LONDON (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that "owing to a growing demand for currency," Britain's bank note issue had been increased by £50,000,000 (about $200,000,000) to a total of £630,000,000.

Nazis Reported Fleeing From Colombia

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—The newspaper El Comercio, in a dispatch from Pasto, Colombia, said that Nazi "fifth columnists" were being expelled from the country or were fleeing Colombia. Several Germans had crossed the frontier into Ecuador, the dispatch said. Among them, it declared, was Armand Kull, who was accused of having photographs and maps of the Panama Canal Zone.

War Summary: German Troops Cross Seine

Italy's inclusion in the war brought no definite move beyond an air raid on the British naval base of Malta, presumably the work of Italian airmen.

West Front activities showed the Germans claiming to have reached the Marne and crossing the lower Seine at several points east of Rouen. [Details: Page 1.]

British help to France was evident both in the bombarding of coastal points by naval guns and fresh British troops rushed to France.

Paris evacuated by the Government brought in Tours as temporary capital, although the actual destination of the various Government departments was not made known. [Details: Page 5.]

American Embassy is expected to stay in Paris for the duration of the war, but others have moved to Tours.

British capture of 14 Italian merchant vessels, the scuttling of six others, and the mining of waters in the Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Quarnaro, and Albanian waters by British naval craft were announced today as the Allies moved quickly to tighten their blockade to include Italy. [Details: Page 18.]

Greek ships were reported stopped for the first time by Italian authorities for contraband control examination.

An Allied cruiser and four transports were claimed as victims of German bombers which caused such serious damage during an attack in "the northernmost North Atlantic," the German High Command stating that "the majority of these ships were burned out."

Britain's Empire responded to Italy's war declaration. In Canada, the Commons unanimously approved the Prime Minister's declaration that a state of war against Italy existed. Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand announced that his Dominion was at war. The Union of South Africa announced its formal war declaration.

Britain itself felt the tightening of economic controls as 15,000 firms were brought under the Government's power to conscript property for war production.

Riots in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, in popular reaction against Italy. Approximately 700 Italians were rounded up in a Scotland Yard action to prevent "fifth column" treachery. There are about 25,000 Italians in the United Kingdom, of whom about 19,000 are British subjects.

The Far East reacted to Italy's declaration of war with Japan's Vice Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani advising representatives of Italy, Germany, France, Britain, and the United States that Japan is anxious to prevent incidents between the belligerents which might extend the war into the Pacific.

Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, took over all Italian property. In Shanghai, however, Italians, French, and British remained at peace in the International Settlement. But United States marines participated in precautionary controls within the Shanghai Settlement.

Soviet Russia viewed Italy's entrance into the war without official comment. The controlled press printed the bare announcements of the Italian action, although the Army newspaper, Red Star, referred to the Duce's decision as an evidence of the Allied weakening.

Turkey studied its obligations to the Allies with the growing expectation that the Ankara Government would "gradually" move into war against Germany. [Details: Page 5.]

Maine Woman Seated in House

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith became a member of the House yesterday as Representative of Maine's Second District, taking the oath of office from Speaker William B. Bankhead (D), Alabama.

She is the youngest woman member of the House. Her seating gave the Republicans four women members and the Democrats three.

Mrs. Smith succeeded her husband, Clyde H. Smith, who passed on earlier this year, leaving a request that she be named to the office. She was elected without opposition at a special election June 3.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 11, 1940

Tourabouts	2
Is College Worth While?	3
Education Page	7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
Garden Column	9
Aviation Column	9
The Home Forum	10
"Man's unity with his Maker" [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Local Arts and Theater News	12
Vermont Letter	12
Behind the Microphone	12
Radio Timetable	13
Sports Pages	13-14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Traffic Safety Record

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A Kansas City traffic safety record was set at 12:01 a. m. June 11—45 days without a fatality. The 44-day record was set last July and August.

Scrap Metal Loading Stopped

Work of loading scrap metal aboard the Italian freighter Dino, which arrived in Boston in ballast from Naples last week, was stopped today on order of the owners, Capt. Carlo Fava disclosed. About 2,000 tons of 7,200-ton total of iron and steel have been put aboard. Agents said the vessel would tie up here for the present.

Boston scrap shipments to Italy are heavy: Page 11.

Export Lines Omit Calls At Italian Ports

Passenger service between Mediterranean ports and Boston will be continued by vessels of the American Export Lines, but calls at Italian ports will be omitted, it was announced this afternoon by Gibbs W. Sherrill, Boston agent for the line.

This means, it was pointed out, that the ships will call at Piraeus, Greece, Tel-a-viv, Haifa, Jaffa, and Alexandria.

The Company's steamer Excambion with 183 refugees aboard, nearly 50 in excess of its normal capacity, is due in Boston tomorrow morning. The Excambion came from Italy and Mediterranean ports.

Extension of United States neutrality to meet the exigency of Italy's entrance into the war, will prove a severe blow to the port of Boston, since it seems to mean suspension of much of the trans-Atlantic passenger service which has thus far survived the effects of the conflict, in the opinion of Boston shipping men. Under the neutrality regulations, American ships are no longer allowed to operate in Italian waters.

Several Italian Line freighters visit Boston from time to time in the Mediterranean service, but now that Italy has declared war, Boston shipping men believe that none of these will risk capture by British or Allied warships, by attempting to maintain peacetime trade routes. Between Italian and American ships, including those of the American President Lines that call at Italian ports on their round-the-world schedule, a flourishing trade is done with the port of Boston. Vessels in this trade bring olive oil, olives, cheeses, Egyptian cotton, onions, canned tomatoes, Italian groceries, and a long list of general items.

The Italian Steamer Birmania, which sailed from Naples May 29 for Boston direct and was due here next Thursday, has apparently taken refuge in the Azores or other neutral territory, it is surmised in shipping circles here. The vessel has been dropped without explanation by the agents from the list of craft scheduled to arrive. It is assumed that the order from Italy last week instructing all Italian ships to put into neutral ports prompted the skipper to head for prospecitve safety.

Juliana in Canada With Princesses As Refuge Move

HALIFAX, June 11 (AP)—Juliana, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, came to the New World today with her two young daughters, Princess Beatrix and Princess Irene, for refuge from Europe's war.

The Crown Princess is the first member of a reigning royal family to formally seek asylum in the Americas from the European war.

Announcement of the safe arrival of Princess Juliana, heiress apparent to the throne of German-occupied Holland, by Dutch warship from England, was made by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Arrangements for the royal arrival had been kept secret.

The announcement said the Crown Princess had been invited by Lord Athlone, new Governor-General of Canada, who has not yet arrived, to visit him at the Government House here.

Princess Juliana fled to London when Germany invaded her homeland a month ago and left for America last week.

'Short' Rest Period Pay Due Workers Under Law

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has ruled that employees coming under the Labor Standards Act must be paid for "short" rest periods.

The Administration laid down the general rule that a rest period "up to and including 20 minutes" shall be counted as hours worked, but added:

"When rest periods customarily taken by employees are longer, final decision on whether or not the employee will be paid for it will rest with the regional director."

Boston's Big Highway Plan Step Nearer

Traffic Conference adopts six-year $20,000,000 program for presentation to Legislature.

By De Witt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A six-year, $20,000,000 program for construction of express highways in Boston to include a cross-town skyway or Central Artery for north-south through traffic; a speedway across Dorchester linking this Artery and the American Legion Highway; a widened Rutherford Avenue to carry northbound traffic swiftly out of the city, and eight other major traffic improvements, has been mapped and adopted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Conference on Traffic, it was learned today.

This is the program which the Mayor and his Conference on Traffic, including 24 leading civic organizations, will take to the Legislature next year in a cooperative effort to obtain larger funds from the gasoline tax and other sources of highway revenue.

Outlining a network of fast highways to take long-distance traffic off the Hub's narrow streets and to make the downtown section quickly accessible to the suburbs, the program would be financed by a combination of city appropriations, WPA funds, and vastly increased highway aid to Boston from the Commonwealth.

Projects Included

To eliminate the worst traffic bottlenecks in the City, the program includes such projects as the widening of Dover Street; extension of Embankment Road; and the widening of Dorchester Avenue. It essentially embodies the Robert Whitten Thoroughfare Plan of 1927, which mapped a structure of traffic arteries after a detailed study of Boston's highway situation. This plan was built around the proposal of a Central Artery, which, as adapted by the present Conference, would cost $10,500,000.

Although not first on the schedule in the six-year program, a traffic circle at the intersection of Brookline Avenue, Boylston Street and the Fenway will probably be the first of the projects built. It is reliably said that WPA aid for this project will soon be sought by city officials with a view to starting construction as soon as the baseball season is over. Three plans for the project are now being definitely discussed by city of-

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Sub Halts U.S. Refugee Liner; Millions Asked for Red Cross; Paris Emptying as Nazis Near

Roosevelt gives pledge to Allies that U. S. will send all material resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

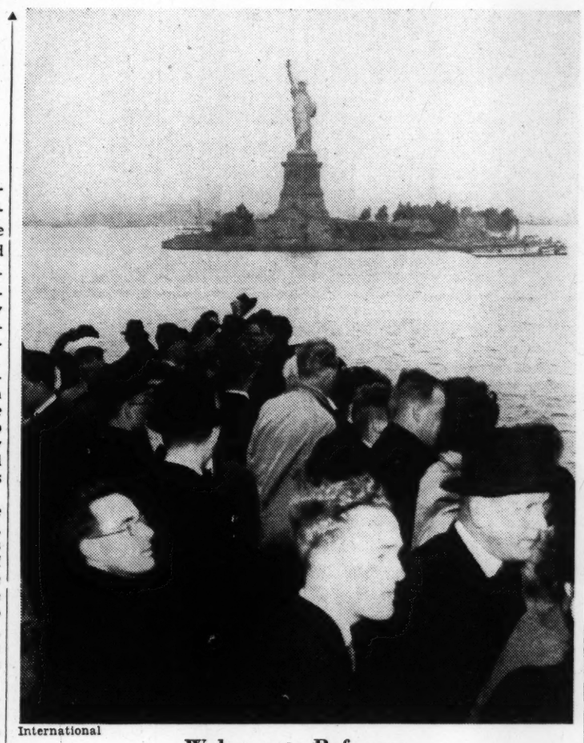
WASHINGTON, June 11—President Roosevelt drafted today a request that Congress appropriate immediately $50,000,000 for Red Cross war refugee work. He thereby put into quick effect his promise at Charlottesville yesterday that "we will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation."

In identical letters to Vice-President Garner and Speaker William B. Bankhead he proposed that the money be appropriated directly to him as President and honorary head of the Red Cross, to be turned over to that organization for its direct administration.

Meanwhile the President late last night issued the proclamations, regulations and executive orders necessary to extend provisions of the Neutrality Act to Italy, the newest belligerent. By so doing he placed exports of war materials to Italy on a cash-and-carry basis, shut American harbors to Italian submarines and forbade citizens to travel on Italian ships.

The President's Red Cross request was announced by Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, who said the money will be used for food, clothing, supplies, and equipment in an acute situation.

So great was the telegraphic response approving the President's radio talk that for the first time in history the special wires run in to the White House were unable to handle the load, and officials had to depend on the commercial telegraph services and messenger boys to bring in the bundles. The messages practically all expressed enthusiastic support.



International

Welcome to Refugees

The Statue of Liberty seemed to wave a cheery greeting to the refugees from war-torn Europe who jam one of the decks of the United States liner Manhattan on the way into New York Harbor June 10. The Manhattan brought about 2,000 passengers from Genoa, Italy, arriving on the day Italy declared war on Britain and France.

Sky raiders pay visit to British base at Malta — French line close to Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the United States liner Washington with 1,020 passengers en route from Europe was stopped early this morning by an unidentified submarine which first ordered abandonment of the ship but later allowed it to proceed.

The liner was on its way from Lisbon to Galway, Ireland, to pick up additional Americans.

The State Department released the exchange of messages between the liner Washington and the submarine in which the submarine first ordered "leave ship."

The exchange of messages between the Washington and the submarine by blinker signal in the early dawn follows:

Submarine: "Stop ship. Ease-to ship. Torpedo ship."
Washington: "American ship."
Submarine: "Leave ship."
Washington: "American ship."
Submarine: "10 minutes."
Washington: "American ship, American ship."
Submarine—No answer came from submarine.
Washington: "American ship, American ship."
Submarine: "Thought you were another ship. Please go on. Go on."

The State Department said that upon the order to "leave ship" the passengers and crew, the latter numbering 570, were ordered to lifeboats and some of the boats were actually being lowered when the order came from the submarine to "please go on."

The Washington proceeded and soon afterward sighted a second submarine but without any interference.

By the Associated Press

The effect of Italy's declaration of war upon the Allies was not immediately felt today, except for an air raid on Britain's naval base of Malta, presumably by Italian airmen.

Premier Mussolini apparently devoted the day mainly to installing Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Chief of the General Staff and making other staff appointments.

In France, due to disorganization of the news services through the evacuation of Paris, reliable details of fighting on the Western Front were meager.

The Germans claimed to have reached the Marne, which would indicate that they were forcing their way southward in the center, as well as on the coast, where the collapse of the French left flank has allowed the Germans to reach the lower Seine and cross it at several points despite the support to the French from British naval guns from the sea.

The presence of raiding tanks and armored cars close to the outskirts of Paris made a hurried evacuation of the capital necessary.

The battle, which had hitherto been waged on territory familiar in the World War, swung into new ground as the Germans advanced west of Paris.

In the triangle bounded by Amiens on the Somme, Rouen, 70 miles west of Paris on the Seine, and Vernon, 40 miles west on the Seine, the Germans redoubled their attacks, crossing the Seine at several points. An armored column which crossed the Bresle last week, led the assault.

Main Stand on Seine

The French took their main stand west of Paris all along the Seine in an effort to prevent the Germans from effecting further passages and taking the capital from the rear.

In the central sector of the Oise Valley, directly north of Paris where the Germans had suffered heavy losses, they held back their infantry and sent out dive bombers in an effort to break down French resistance.

They broadened their salient, however, farther east where they had crossed the Aisne. Three columns fanned out from Soissons through La Ferté, Milon, and Le Fère en Tardenois and toward Fismes.

They were just north of Château-Thierry and the Marne, where they were stopped in their 1918 thrust by Americans fighting with the French.

On the east flank, where the French have been holding firm, fresh German infantry, tanks, and planes battered the French lines, but with small gains.

But France, beseiged on two sides by Germans driving on Paris from the north and the Italians entering the war on the south, proclaimed its grim determination to carry on the fight.

A communiqué said the "enemy

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

President Speaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 11—In the most solemn warning Americans have heard from a Chief Executive since 1917, President Roosevelt yesterday declared

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Text of President's Speech: Page 2.

Allied Questions Center On 'Will Turkey Come In?'

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's assurances of material aid from the United States insured an Allied victory in the war against Germany, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons in a war report today.

"From across the Atlantic has come the answer of a great democracy," Mr. Attlee said, speaking for Prime Minister Churchill. Details: Page 4.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—Italy's entry into the war, extending the conflict either directly or indirectly to the entire Mediterranean area, is raising a number of diplomatic and strategic problems of the first magnitude.

The principal diplomatic question now being asked here—and undoubtedly in Italy, too, for that matter—is: "Will Turkey come in?"

There is strong conviction here that Turkey will honor the essence of its pledge to Britain and France and come into the combat quickly. Although a certain amount of latitude admittedly exists in interpretation of the accord concluded with Turkey last year, the general view is that extension of the war to the Mediterranean does mean that Turkey is bound to be involved. The Turkish press as a whole today branded the Italian declaration of war as a "treacherous act," and seemed to indicate the intention to fulfill Ankara's agreement with the Allies.

Spain Firm on Keeping Out

At the other end of the Mediterranean, Spain, it is reported here, has indicated that Italy's action in no way modifies Spanish determination to keep out of the war.

Nevertheless the situation there is admitted to be delicate in view of the unstable political position and the constant pressure put on Gen. Francisco Franco by Italy and Germany to allow the use of Spain and the Balearic Islands as bases for air and submarine operations against the Allies.

The North African coasts are expected to become the scene of early action, particularly along the frontier between Tunisia and Libya. In this connection questions are being put here of what is to happen on the eastern frontier of Libya.

Confidence is expressed that Egypt will not be deceived by Italian promises to respect Egypt's neutrality and that the Egyptian Government will see the wisdom of the fullest immediate co-operation with Britain.

Canal Vital to Italy

However this is admitted in London to be a diplomatic problem of the foremost importance, particularly in view of the role to be played by the Suez Canal. The view taken here is that if the Canal were to be blocked up this would have more serious consequences for Italy, which would thereby be cut off from its Ethiopian Empire, than for the Allies who have already discounted such possibility and made other arrangements for supplying their army in the Middle East.

This army, which is estimated to consist of at least 500,000 highly mobile British and French troops, and which has been strengthened recently by the arrival of large

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Intimate Message from Charlottesville

Roosevelt's Words to Virginia Graduates Impress Audience as Vigorous Challenge to the Foes of Freedom and Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Charlottesville, Va., June 11

It is rose and honeysuckle time now in Virginia. The young corn looks thrifty and rises half a foot from the red earth, and men till the soil in a democracy at peace. President Roosevelt looked out upon this verdant countryside yesterday as his train carried him to Charlottesville to deliver America's answer to Signor Mussolini from the University of Virginia, the shrine of Thomas Jefferson, rimmed round with the blue hills.

It was an American scene in every aspect. Save for certain grim undercurrents it might at first have been a political jaunt or a cornerstone laying. There were curious crowds, friendly city folk in summer dress, and humor that alway goes with American folk festivals. But there could be no doubt either of the intensity or importance of the occasion. That was evidenced in the timbre of Mr. Roosevelt's voice; it was evidenced in the sudden, deep-throated emotion of the audience in the converted gymnasium where all the graduates of the class of 1940 were assembled, along with the faculty in robes and hoods; and it echoed again in 10 million homes of American citizens last night listening by radios as Mr. Roosevelt spoke.

President Dons Cap and Gown

At 5:30 the President and his party have just arrived. Behind the curtains Mr. Roosevelt dons an academic gown and crimson Harvard law hood. Outside the big gym has been converted at the last minute to house the ceremony that had been planned for outdoors. From the ceiling hangs a layer of muslin through which shine lights, giving an odd impression, like being under water. A platform has been erected at one end and there the dignitaries assemble, with the audience down beneath, relatives at the rear, graduating class, self-conscious in their new academic robes, circled in front. Mrs. Roosevelt chats with a shy, pretty girl, her daughter-in-law. On the running track gallery above are banked standing people glad to be included.

There is an agreeable Southern casualness in the arrangements, accentuated by the sudden shift of the affair indoors. The band plays or does not play. Here and there in the audience one sees a proud father in shirtsleeves. It is airless and hot in the muslin draped building with motion picture lights adding to the swelter. The faculty comes in with all its medieval pageantry and fine feathers of mortar board and cowls—purple, yellow, scarlet, blue and red—some covertly mopping their foreheads and revealing plebian seersuckers below. Mrs. Roosevelt is seated in an arm chair right at the foot of the platform, eyed curiously whenever she is looking the other way by the nearest members of the graduating class, right beside her.

Now reporters peel off coats and fight a New York daylight saving deadline. They received the speech only half an hour ago and are writing their eye-witness account before Mr. Roosevelt says a word. The man to our left is describing Mr. Roosevelt's gestures and intonation in vivid phrases.

Now the ceremonies are underway. One by one the names of the 400 graduates are read out, as rapidly as possible, while some fond mother breaks into solitary applause as her fond one's name is pronounced only to be drowned by the intonation of the next. As the names are called self-conscious students pop up or shamblingly arise. They are good old-fashioned English names; names found on Confederate war memorials, Yancey and Triplett, Randolph, Lee and Davis, Page, Mitchell, Purcell and Carter, Dabney, Toombs, and Battle. There is a little burst of applause when "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr." is mentioned. Mrs. Roosevelt preserves a consciously unmoved expression.

And now Mr. Roosevelt is speaking. He extemporizes a sentence or two at the outset to meet the mood, then plunges into his speech. Through the open doors across the platform one can see dripping umbrellas. Quietly Mr. Roosevelt's hand goes to a pocket under his robe and mops his face without losing the rythm of his talk. There is a burst of applause as he mentiones a "helpless nightmare" of American isolationism. There is silence of sheer curiosity as he tells, slowly and carefully the background of his efforts to keep Signor Mussolini out of the war.

A Deliberate Improvisation

He interpolates a line not found in the text—about Italy striking a dagger into its neighbor's back. It is not a hasty improvisation; he speaks it slowly and deliberately, as one who has considered the phrase and is resolved to utter his condemnation. On the press seats it creates instant commotion. "Hey, did he say dagger?" "Yes—'held a dagger'!" say the voices, and half a minute later two dozen portable typewriters are clattering furiously, keys rattling and tiny bells ringing, as "new leads" are sent over the country.

Mr. Roosevelt has delivered many speeches as this reporter watched him, but none with greater conviction or deeper inner intensity than that last night. He did not roar or beat the table. For his greatest emphasis he dropped his voice.

If you, who listened to him on the radio, got the impression of a sincere and earnest speaking man, speaking from the depth of his heart, that is the impression he gave to us too who were there. It was not the kind of harangue that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini make as they yell out phrases at spectacular gatherings of word-drunk followers: it was a quiet, Anglo-Saxon speech in "folksy" American surroundings. But of its meaning there could be no doubt. It meant trouble for the foes of democracy. For those who understand these things it was a speech to take to heart.

Richard L. Strout

Giant Cacti in Bloom An Arizona Attraction

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Arizona's giant saguaro cacti are in bloom and for the next two months will offer to travelers a sight they may see nowhere else in North America. Early in May and into June, at the tips of the great horn-like arms, appear the delicate creamy-white blossoms that have been designated by law as the Arizona State flower.

The giant cacti will be found everywhere on the deserts in the southern and central parts of the State, particularly in the vicinity of the Capital City of Phoenix. According to K. V. Henderson, District Passenger Agent of the Santa Fe Railway, the giant cacti grow to heights of from 20 to 50 feet and have been known to live for 650 years.

Smallest Park

Abraham Lincoln National Park, at Springfield, Ill., is said to be the Nation's smallest park—0.17 square miles. The Illinois Central's roller-bearing streamliner—the Green Diamond—en route between Chicago and St. Louis, passes Springfield twice daily, three hours distant from Chicago.

Bison Range

In the Rockies of western Montana is the United States Bison Range where a rare white buffalo bull is an outstanding curiosity. The Bison Range is located along the Northern Pacific main line between Arlee and Dixon, Montana, and is right next door to the Flathead Indian reservation. It embraces 19,000 acres in the Mission Range of the Rockies west of the Continental Divide and occupies land which formerly was included in the reservation. The white buffalo bull on the Montana Bison Range is one of the only three known white buffaloes in existence. A white buffalo is said to occur only once in 5,000,000 animals.

Cities Brought Nearer

New schedules on the New York Central bring Memphis and New Orleans appreciably "nearer" to cities on this railroad. There are direct connections from Boston, New York and points on the Boston & Albany and New York Central with Illinois Central trains, without change of stations in Chicago. The Wolverine, from Boston in late afternoon and its New York section, in the evening, tap Albany, Syracuse, and Detroit, connecting directly with the Panama Limited, which reaches Memphis only one night out from all Eastern cities, and arrives in New Orleans the next morning. The North Shore Limited, passing all points as far as Buffalo at convenient hours, connects with the Creole from Chicago, due in Memphis the same evening and in New Orleans the next morning.

Scenic Limited Faster

The Missouri Pacific's Scenic Limited has been speeded up on its schedule to California enabling passengers to have an extra half-day in the Colorado Rockies and seven hours more time in California. In speeding up the Scenic Limited it was not forgotten that vacation travelers want speed with scenery and comfort. The train's schedule has been so arranged that it passes through the most scenic sections in the daytime.

Streamliners' Home

The Union Station in Jacksonville, Fla., will be the "home port" or an intermediate stop for more streamlined trains than any other railroad station in the world when the new streamliners from Chicago to Florida enter service next season, with at least 10 such trains using its facilities. In addition to the Atlantic Coast Line's Champions, Seaboard's Silver Meteors, the Henry M. Flagler of the Florida East Coast, and the new Illinois Central streamliner to operate through Jacksonville en route from Chicago to Miami, there will be other trains of similar design on various roads using the modern terminal.

Bit of West

In their search for unusual spots in Colorado to interest tourists the Rock Island Railroad has singled out the Dingles Ranch, located 14 miles south of Colorado Springs on the Canon City road in "Dead Man's Gulch," as the most interesting in its reflection of frontier atmosphere. Here, officials of the road point out, is a little bit of the old West, preserved with pioneer spice and Indian seasoning. Paul Dingles, nephew of the founder of the ranch, established in 1871, lives in the log and stone ranch house which has been maintained in its original frontier design, flanked by the wagons and the grindstone of earlier ranch days.

Desert Sentinel

Courtesy of Southern Pacific Railroad

Giant Cactus
They are now in full bloom in the State of Arizona.

British See Roosevelt's Aid As Turning of Tide in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—President Roosevelt's unqualified denunciation of Italian entry into the war, his pledge of material aid to the Allies, and the tremendous roar of approval for the Allied cause which burst over the radio from the Charlottesville audience, breaking the customary midnight silence of countless British homes, has inspired the British people with new courage and determination in the darkest hour of the present struggle.

The United States President's biting condemnation of dictators and fervent plea for the victory of freedom and democracy came to listeners after a day of grievous tidings as a calming reassurance that "America will not fail us; we shall not fail democracy."

Official British reaction to the Roosevelt speech issued today says: "At the moment when Italy, by the cowardly and treacherous act of her leaders, finds herself at war with the Allies, the words of the President will hearten and encourage those whom he describes as 'giving their lifeblood in the combat against the gods of force and hate.'

Ample Resources Seen

"The Allied democracies are now combining against great odds, but are no whit dismayed, remembering the things for which they are fighting, will fight with all greater confidence now that they have heard the President's uncompromising championship of their cause.

"The material resources of the United States, added to those of the Allies prove to be a vital factor in the struggle now going on between democracies of the West and the anti-Christian forces of barbarism.

"No one, not even Signor Mussolini, can believe that the United States are a pluto-democracy or a sterile nation. Both dictators who have embarked upon this struggle against free peoples of Europe will now have the opportunity to digest at their leisure the news of where the United States stands in the fight."

Some sections of British opinion, not giving due consideration to the magnitude and speed of the change in American opinion has already undergone in the past few weeks, would have liked Mr. Roosevelt to have announced even more tangible American support. But the press and the majority of public opinion here hails the latest evidence of the United States' attitude as unquestionably foreshadowing the ultimate doom of Naziism and Fascism.

"Lost a Dubious Neutral"

Balancing Signor Mussolini's action and Mr. Roosevelt's words today the Star says: "We have lost a dubious neutral and gained the help of a reliable and powerful friend." The Telegraph charges the dictators with having blundered in rallying the vast material resources, energy, and productive power of the United States in support of the Allies. "Mussolini's throw," says the News Chroncile, "has brought much nearer the entry of the United States into the battle. This will prove a nightmare to the dictators."

The Daily Mail says Mr. Roosevelt's message has clearly shown that Italian intervention will spread the conflict to other nations now neutral. The Daily Herald thanks Mr. Roosevelt with warmth and sincerity for exposing Signor Mussolini's insolent pretense to desire peace; for American effort to restrict the war area; and for the new pledge of support for the Allied cause.

Text of Roosevelt Speech

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address yesterday at graduation exercises of the University of Virginia:

Every generation of young men and women in America has questions to ask the world. Most of the time they are the simple but nevertheless difficult questions of work to do, opportunities to find, ambitions to satisfy.

But every now and again in the history of the republic a different kind of question presents itself—a question which asks, not about the future of an individual or even of a generation, but about the future of the country, the future of the American people.

There was such a time at the beginning of our history as a nation. Young people asked themselves in those days what lay ahead, not for themselves, but for the new United States.

There was such a time again in the seemingly endless years of the war between the states. Young men and young women on both sides of the line asked themselves, not what trades or professions they would enter, what lives they would make, but what was to become of the country they had known.

What Does Future Hold?

There is such a time again today. Again today the young men and the young women of America ask themselves with earnestness and with deep concern this same question: "What is to become of the country we know?"

Now they ask it with even greater anxiety than before. They ask, not only what the future holds for this republic, but what the future holds for all peoples and all nations that have been living under democratic forms of government—under the free institutions of a free people.

It is understandable that they should ask this question. They read the words of those who are telling them that the ideal of individual liberty, the ideal of free franchise, the ideal of peace through justice is a decadent ideal.

They read the word and hear the boast of those who say that a belief in force—force directed by self-chosen leaders—is the new and vigorous system which will overrun the earth. They have seen the ascendancy of this philosophy of force in country after country where free institutions and individual liberties were once maintained.

It is natural and understandable, therefore, that the younger generation should first ask itself what the extension of the philosophy of force to all the world would lead to ultimately. We see today in stark reality some of the consequences of the machine age.

Sees Isolation Impossible

Where control of machines has been retained in the hands of mankind as a whole, untold benefits have accrued to mankind. For mankind was then the master; the machine was the servant.

But, in this new system of force the mastery of the machine is not in the hands of mankind. It is in the control of infinitely small groups of individuals who rule without a single one of the democratic sanctions.

The machine in hands of irresponsible conquerors becomes the master; mankind is not only the servant but the victim. Such mastery abandons with deliberate contempt all of the moral values to which even this young continent for more than 300 years has been accustomed and dedicated.

Surely the new philosophy proves from month to month that it could have no concept of the way of life or the way of thought of a nation whose origins go back to Jamestown and Plymouth Rock.

Conversely, neither those who spring from that stock nor those who have come hither in later years can be indifferent to the destruction of freedom in their ancestral lands across the sea.

Perception of danger to our institutions may come slowly or it may come with a rush and shock as it has to the people of the United States in the past few months. This perception of danger has come to us clearly and overwhelmingly; and we perceive the peril in a world-wide arena—an arena which may become so narrowed that only the Americas would retain the ancient faiths.

Some indeed still hold to the now obvious delusion that we of the United States can safely permit the United States to become a lone island in a world dominated by the philosophy of force.

Such an island may be the dream of those who still talk and vote as isolationists. Such an island represents to me and to the overwhelming majority of Americans today a helpless nightmare of a people without freedom, a people lodged in prison handcuffed, hungry, and fed through the bars from day to day by the contemptuous, unpitying masters of other continents.

It is natural also that we should ask ourselves how now we can prevent the building of that prison and the placing of ourselves in the midst of it.

Let us not hesitate—all of us—to proclaim certain truths. Overwhelmingly we, as a nation, and this applies to all the other American nations, are convinced that military and naval victory for the gods of force and hate would endanger the institutions of democracy in the western world—and that equally, therefore, the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations which are giving their life blood in combat against those forces.

Italian Action Deplored

The people and government of the United States have seen with the utmost regret and with grave disquiet the decision of the Italian Government to engage in the hostilities now raging in Europe.

More than three months ago the chief of the Italian Government sent me word that because of the determination of Italy to limit, so far as might be possible, the spread of the European conflict, more than 200,000,000 of people in the region of the Mediterranean had been enabled to escape the suffering and the devastation of war.

I informed the chief of the Italian Government that this desire on the part of Italy to prevent the war from spreading met with sympathy and response on the part of the government and the people of the United States, and I expressed the earnest hope of this government that this policy on the part of Italy might be continued.

Warning to Mussolini

I made it clear that, in the opinion of the government of the United States, any extension of the hostilities in the region of the Mediterranean might result in a still greater enlargement of the scene of the conflict in the Near East and in Africa and that if this came to pass, no one could foretell how much greater the extension of the war might eventually become.

Again upon a subsequent occasion, recognizing that certain aspirations of Italy might form the basis of discussions between the powers most specifically concerned, I offered, in a message addressed to the chief of the Italian Government, to send to the governments of France and of Great Britain such specific indications of the desires of Italy to obtain readjustments with regard to her position as the chief of the Italian Government might desire to transmit through me.

While making it clear that the Government of the United States in such event could not and would not assume responsibility for the nature of the proposals submitted nor for agreements which might thereafter be reached, I proposed that if Italy would refrain from entering the war, I would be willing to ask assurances from the other powers concerned that they would faithfully execute any agreement so reached and that Italy's voice in any future peace conference would have the same authority as if Italy had actually taken part in the war as a belligerent.

U. S. Offer Turned Down

Unfortunately, the chief of the Italian Government was unwilling to accept the procedure suggested.

The efforts of this government have been directed to doing what it could to work for the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean area, and it likewise expressed its willingness to endeavor to co-operate with the Government of Italy when the appropriate occasion arose for the creation of a stable world order, through the reduction of armaments, and through the construction of a more liberal international economic system which would assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms.

I have likewise, of course, felt it necessary in my communications to Signor Mussolini to express the concern of the government of the United States because of the fact that any extension of the war in the region of the Mediterranean would inevitably result in great prejudice to the ways of life and government and to the trade and commerce of all of the American republics.

Italy Chose Hard Way

The government of Italy has now chosen to preserve what it terms its "freedom of action" and to fulfill what it states are its promises to Germany. In so doing it has manifested disregard for the rights and security of other nations, for the lives of the peoples of those nations which are directly threatened by this spread of the war; and has evidenced its unwillingness to find the means through pacific negotiations for the satisfaction of what it believes are its legitimate aspirations.

On this 10th day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it in the back of its neighbor.

On this 10th day of June, 1940 in this university founded by the first great American teacher of democracy, we send forth our prayers and our hopes to those beyond the seas who are maintaining with magnificent valor their battle for freedom.

Full Speed in Arming

In our American unity, we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this Nation and, at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense.

All roads leading to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions. We will not slow or detour. Signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead.

It is right that each new generation should ask questions. But in recent months the principal question has been greatly simplified. Once more the future of the Nation and of the American people is at stake.

We need not and we will not, in any way, abandon our continuing effort to make democracy work within our own borders. We will insist on the need for vast improvements in our own social and economic life.

But that is a component part of national defense itself.

The program unfolds swiftly and into it will fit the responsibility and the opportunity of every man and woman to preserve our heritage in days of peril.

I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all of these are possible.

And the love of freedom is still fierce and steady in the Nation today.

President's Speech Draws Praise And Concern From Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Reaction among members of Congress who listened by radio to President Roosevelt's address last night ranged from enthusiastic indorsement to expressions of concern lest this nation be drawn into war.

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana said: "He certainly reflects the sentiments of the country, and I know he reflects my views. I am going to support his program 100 per cent."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a prospective Presidential nominee, said soberly: "I agree with what he said about preserving democracy in this country and with what he said about Mussolini. I would have liked it better if he had added that he was going to keep this country out of war."

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado said: A "wise corrolary" to the Monroe Doctrine would be "the doctrine that we should not interfere with the affairs of Europe."

"We are entitled to our sympathies," Senator Adams said, "but I don't think we want to throw away the lives of hundreds of thousands of boys into the settlement of European difficulties."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committees, declared: "I think it was a very eloquent and appealing address. It was the strongest condemnation of the rule of force and at the same time an expression of determination to maintain democracy."

Saying that he approved of the President's speech "most heartily," Senator William H. King (D) of Utah stated that he would introduce a bill to modify the Johnson Act to permit loans to countries with unpaid debts to the United States, but barring Italy from such loans.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts: "The speech sounded to me like a prelude to a declaration of war."

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "The President's address proves conclusively that he had continued his efforts to bring about peace in the world, and I doubt if any Americans disapprove or disagree with any word he uttered."

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Affairs Committee: "It was particularly suitable to me where he said that Mussolini had stabbed his neighbor in the back. I also liked the part where he said our material resources would be available to those fighting for justice and democracy."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, one of the prospects for the Republican Presidential nomination, said he did not hear the speech and would not comment until he had read it.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado: "The President's assurance that the democratic processes would not be abandoned in this country in any circumstances were most heartening."

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico declared that "The President's words today constitute a complete abandonment of any pretense towards so-called neutrality. If this Government furnishes material aid to a belligerent, of course we have assumed at least a non-belligerent role."

Dewey Scents War

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Commenting on President Roosevelt's radio speech last night, Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, declared the President spoke in "the voice of a belligerent."

"President Roosevelt's speech gives cause for grave concern," he said. "The words may be the words of a neutral but the voice is the voice of a belligerent.

"The President has seldom spoken with more emotion. In our admittedly unprepared state, our greatest need is not emotion but a cool head."

Gannett: 'Near War'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Frank Gannett, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, commenting on President Roosevelt's speech, said:

"There is no doubt about our desire and intention of aiding the British and French in every possible way, privately or as individuals, without involving the Government. But when the President of the United States announces that 'we will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation,' he comes dangerously near to a declaration of war without authorization by Congress, which alone can declare war. Mr. Roosevelt is talking like a dictator rather than as executive of our republic."

American Papers Support Roosevelt on Aid to Allies

By the Associated Press

Editorial comment on the address of President Roosevelt at the University of Virginia commencement, in which he said that the United States would extend its material resources "to the opponents of force," included:

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Independent Democrat) — "Mussolini has brought home to the American people the danger that threatens all free people. He has done much to shatter the remnants of what the President called the now obvious delusion that we of the United States can safely permit the United States to become a lone island in a world dominated by the philosophy of force. With Hitler and Mussolini spurning the ways of civilization no such islands can exist. The people, more than ever, will back the President in giving aid to those embattled nations which are carrying on our fight."

Louisville Courier-Journal (Ind-Dem.)—"Mr. Roosevelt was in a realistic mood. . . His words were precise; his meaning unmistakable. We are going to help the Allies with everything that we have, for the simple and sure reason that the future of our people is at stake."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Rep.)—"This (speech) may not be neutrality in a strict sense, but the fact is the overwhelming majority in this country supports the President's position fully."

Waterbury Republican (Rep-Ind.)—In characterizing Mussolini's plunge of Italy into the war as "driving a dagger into the back of a neighbor," President Roosevelt epitomized the indignation with which his countrymen received news of Italy's vicious action. His unreserved and vehement pronouncement of American sympathy with the Allies against the totalitarian governments rings in tune with our own democracy's reaction to what is going on in Europe."

Des Moines, Iowa, Register—"The Register believes that President Roosevelt has decided it (the matter of aiding the Allies) in the way that the vast majority of Americans wanted it decided. We shall be lucky—mighty lucky—if even this prevents a disastrous Allied collapse in the near future."

Minneapolis Morning Tribune (Ind.-Rep.)—"If Mr. Roosevelt spoke too bluntly, if he assumed too much, if he miscalculated the country's state of mind, he will no doubt be disillusioned by Congress. But we suspect that his address did little more than give official utterance to what the nation thinks and feels under the lengthening shadow of Europe's great catastrophe."

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.)—With the courage of a jackal at the heels of a bolder beast of prey, Mussolini has now left his ambush. His motives in taking Italy into the war against the Allies are as clear as day. He wants to share in the spoils which he believes will fall to Hitler. . . . Fascism marches when it thinks that it smells carrion."

New York Herald Tribune (Rep.) — ". . . Mussolini has tied his people to the wheels of Hitler's tanks; we can only, for our part, lend every material aid in our power to those still fighting for freedom and prepare ourselves as well and as quickly as we may to meet the test of a struggle for which no compromise is possible."

New Orleans States (Dem.)—". . . President Roosevelt expressed the sentiment of all lovers of liberty and freedom when he said the United States should extend its material resources to the 'opponents of force.' The American people now realize more than ever that the democracies of the world can no longer ignore the stern reality that they are faced with dissolution unless means are taken at once to curb the onward rush of dictator nations."

The Memphis Commercial Appeal (Ind.-Dem.) — "President Roosevelt undoubtedly had the approval of the vast majority of the people when he pledged assistance to 'opponents of force.'"

Chattanooga, Tenn., Times (Ind.-Dem.)—"Mr. Roosevelt understated the case when he asserted . . . 'the hand that holds the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor.' . . . The program called for by President Roosevelt with 'full speed ahead" will have to include compulsory military training and a brake on excess profits accruing from the filling of Government orders. It remains to fill in the details of the nation-wide program of universal service which is implicit in Mr. Roosevelt's address. The country is ready for such a program."

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)—"Whether the President knew of Mussolini's projected entrance into the war when he prepared his speech, or whether the events of yesterday gave an unexpected accent to what he had intended to say, there was no mistaking the emphasis he placed on the Italian Premier's 'stab in the back' of the Allies. This was the heart of his speech and few will say that under the circumstances it was too strong."

Hartford Courant (Rep.)—"Perhaps the President will be able to steer the nation on a course that will enable it to give full material aid to the Allies without being finally obliged to give its men as well. Yet once neutrality is abandoned few rules are left to guide either the nation that has given it up or the nations against which nonbelligerency is directed. The road that the President has pointed is tortuous and unmarked, it runs into shadows and the end cannot be descried."

Willkie Advises National Goals For Personal to 'Banish Discord'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wendell Willkie proved here that in spite of his background as a utility head his appeal is strong with the worker, in fact with the unemployed. Mr. Willkie, contender for the Republican presidential nomination, speaking at a St. Louis Co-operative Employment Council meeting, told his audience, which was made up chiefly of WPA workers and unemployed that "You can't get jobs as long as Government keeps heckling business." He urged citizens to adopt national instead of personal goals so as to "banish discord among economic classes and assist in making the United States a nation so strong that it could laugh at the idea of danger arising from within or from without."

Mr. Willkie's backers here include many old-line members of both the major parties, the young business and professional men who organized the Wendell Willkie for President move, and a large number from the WPA and the Co-operative Employment Council. His talk was roundly applauded.

The Council was formed two years ago by Leland Chesley, after he lost his job as a newspaper reporter and got a WPA job on a writer's project. He worked on the idea that if one member heard of a job that he could not handle, that member should notify the Council headquarters, where the files would be studied and likely candidates notified that the job was available. There were to be no fees, thus enabling even the poorest person to feel no uneasiness over registering for work with the group. The advisory board was made up of E. J. Miller, President of St. Louis Screw & Bolt Co.; Robert Blake, general counsel for the International Shoe Co.; E. J. De Pree, plant manager for Montsanto Chemical Co.; and R. J. Russell, Vice-President of Century Electric Co. Total income was $185 a month in contributions from about 20 companies.

The Council is reported to have obtained 6,241 jobs for about 5,000 persons. About 40 per cent of the jobs were permanent, it was said. any job lasting more than three months being in that category. Mr. Chesley says he is trying to discourage new applications, as the Council probably will be disbanded at the end of this year. On occasion, there has arisen trouble with the C. I. O. Once several hundred C. I. O. shop stewards broke up a meeting at the Public Library, with the contention that the organization was an anti-union employment agency. This came about, Mr. Chesley said, because C. I. O. misunderstood the Council's practice, now abandoned, of marking on a card whether the applicant was union or non-union, race and other classifications.

Oklahomans Back Move to Aid Allies

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The State Democratic Convention, nearing its scheduled harmonious close June 10, was jerked to attention by a resolution favoring aid to the Allies.

"We might just as well declare war; are you in favor of doing that?" a speaker demanded.

He was answered with cries of "yes."

The resolution was adopted by a 160-41 vote.

The main business of the convention—pledging its 44 delegates with a half vote each to President Roosevelt or some one to pursue his policies if he refuses a third-term nomination—was over when the resolution was offered.

Censored in Reich

BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, carried a brief account of President Roosevelt's Charlottesville address.

It reported him as saying the American Nation's sympathies were on the side of the Allies and that United States supplies would be made available to them.

Dispatches made available to German papers, however, failed to mention the President's offer to mediate between Premier Mussolini and the Allies.

Rome Press Silent

ROME, June 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's speech, which was heard here with difficulty on account of atmospheric conditions, was not immediately reported in the Italian press. No official comment was available.

The address, however, provoked resentment among some Fascist stalwarts who heard it.

Travel

WHERE EVERYTHING COSTS 10% LESS

Whether you travel by train, plane or bus or drive your own automobile, Canada officially extends a welcoming hand of friendship. Crossing the border is an easy, pleasant formality without red tape. No passports are required.

What's more, the low rate of exchange makes the United States dollar worth $1.10 Canadian. Wherever you travel in the Dominion you find that hotels, shops, restaurants, auto camps, transportation companies will accept your Travelers Cheques and U. S. currency as readily as their own and give you 10% extra to cover the difference in exchange.

Canada is cool and uncrowded; has magnificent scenery—national parks, mountains, lakes and rivers—fascinating villages and every sporting activity you can dream of, plus the charming atmosphere of a foreign and friendly land where everything is just a little different.

Get road maps of Canada at your gas station or automobile club.

For information and booklets write or call at any office of the Canadian National or Canadian Pacific Railways or any office of the American Express, or Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
America's Foremost Travel Organization
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — 609 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. — 1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. — 1010 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.
American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds

WABASH
SERVING THE HEART OF AMERICA
Whenever you travel through the great Central States . . . through the Heart of America . . . go Wabash. Wabash serves this important section with travel that's swift, safe, comfortable and convenient . . . reaching Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and hundreds of points in between.
Those who know—
Go WABASH
SERVING SINCE 1838

FREE *Regular Price* One Dollar
The GIMLET, 260 pages, **RESORT-TRAVEL MAGAZINE.** Covers **FLORIDA** and en route W. Indies, So. Am. Road Maps. Send 15c stamps or coin to cover mailing. State Places of Interest, Mode Travel. Address GIMLET, Miami, Fla.

See Also
TRAVEL Advertising
Every Friday

HAPPINESS Tours Travel Service — FOR REAL VACATION HAPPINESS

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR TOURS
All Expense—Air Conditioned Trains
4 to 7 Days—Every Sat.-Sun. Streamliner Trail Blazer, from $35
7 Days—Lv. Every Sun.; 5 days in N.Y., hotel room, etc. $44.50
7 Days—Every night a comfortable bed: Niagara Falls; Pennsylvania Hotel, N. Y.; boat Buffalo to Detroit; lv. Sundays $65
8 Days—Every Sat.; Washington; 4 nights New York; Hudson River Trip; Niagara Falls; hotels, etc.; boat Buffalo to Detroit $67
8 Days—Every Sun.; Niagara Falls; 4 nights Pennsylvania Hotel, N. Y.; all sightseeing $71
Hotel Mayflower, Washington; Mt. Vernon
Two Weeks—OLD VIRGINIA—HISTORIC EAST—Washington, Mt. Vernon, Williamsburg, New York, Atlantic City, Niagara Falls; $115
Boat Buffalo to Detroit
Two Weeks—CANADA-EASTERN SEABOARD: Boat Detroit-Buffalo; Niagara Falls; Thousand Islands; Toronto; Montreal; Quebec; Portland; Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington; Best Hotels $140

CALIFORNIA—WORLD'S FAIR
Two Weeks—Lv. Saturdays June 15-29; July 13-27; Aug. 10-24; St. Louis; Carlsbad Caverns; El Paso; Old Mexico; Hollywood; 3 days Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel; Yosemite Park; San Francisco World's Fair; Portland; Columbia River Highway; Seattle; $153
Vancouver; Banff; Lake Louise
17 DAYS ALASKA, all expense; 9 days cruise; Canadian Rockies; a real thrill. $239
Two Weeks Florida Summer Tour: Jacksonville; Silver Springs; Bok Tower; St. Petersburg; Miami; Palm Beach; St. Augustine; return via Washington (Include N. Y. Fair, 2 days, $18) $120
Escorted Tours—Independent Travel
Travel now, pay later. Ask about Happiness Easy Payment Plan.
SEE YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT
or write Dept. J for FREE Booklet, indicating tour.
HAPPINESS TOURS 39 S. STATE ST. CHICAGO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Training Put First If Arts Too Costly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Is College Worth While?
Second of Six Articles

"Jim, why didn't you go to college? You had splendid grades in high school, and I thought you would be just the type to want some further training." As a college alumna I was speaking to a friend of my son.

"Oh, I'm still going to get there!" he replied. "I had to stay out and earn some money. Then I am going to the Colorado School of Mines for two years and get the preliminary work which will enable me to go to a school in Oregon which has a special course in aeronautical engineering."

"Do you plan to be a flier?"

"No, a designer. I used to make model planes. Remember?"

"But there's wide difference between a boy's hobby and a man's life work."

How About Cultural Course?

"I'm not so sure you're right. It was always more than a pastime to me—in school I took all the 'math' and science I could get, that's the backbone of engineering. This business has a sound future, and it's new enough so the field isn't overcrowded. I have thought it all out. It will be hard work but I know just what I am in for."

"But the cultural side," I objected. "You're skipping that entirely. After all, can you afford to toss aside the traditional liberal arts education as lightly as that?"

"I cannot afford anything else. Four years is a long time to me, and when I get through I must be prepared to fill a job right then."

A few minutes later I watched Jim stroll down the street. He was no "fire ball," as his friends put it. But he had something more than "fire" in his make-up, and my guess was that he'd make good.

He did. With a position ready for him before he graduated.

Was Jim making a mistake? He passed up a liberal arts education which would have given him a broad general background. Would that lack of cultural training be a handicap in the long run? There are arguments on both sides, both backed up by institutions of higher learning. Over a period of many years I have seen all sorts of graduates—those with a general education but not equipped for a specific job, and those trained for a definite field. And my own feeling was that, in solving his specific problem, Jim was right.

Jim was fortunate, because he knew before he entered college just what he wanted to do. That does not happen very often. And because of that, many schools give the first two years to a general liberal arts course, then let the student decide when he begins his junior year just where he will specialize. This is the system used in many Universities, such as Purdue. Many others feel that four years' time is requisite before picking a definite line.

But economic conditions have changed tremendously in the past 10 years. And, like Jim, four years may be all a boy or a girl can give. Statistics show that about one third of the people who enter college stay to graduate. But the percentage is much higher in schools where the students come to gain a certain thing.

Last week I listened to a broadcast on this subject and a girl from the Colorado Agricultural College said that practically everyone in school has come for a definite purpose. Is there any wonder that their percentage of graduates is higher?

Many Earning Their Way

I talked to the dean of the School of Commerce of the University of Denver and he tells the same thing. More than half the boys and girls in that school are working their way through. Would they have the courage to wash someone's dishes after an evening class if they couldn't see a reason? And would a purely cultural reason be enough?

The boy who climbs out on the ledge of a 15-story building, sticks his feet in the stirrups pulls out a brush and a chamois and begins to wash a window—isn't doing that because he likes to climb around. The pay check at the end of the week goes for textbooks at $5 apiece. And he wants his textbooks to have the kind of information that will take him out of the window-washing class, and enable him to compete successfully for the fewer jobs at the office desks on the inside.

Each year the Colorado School of Mines graduates about 60 boys, and practically all of them have jobs before they get their diplomas. They are trained—not for jobs in one single line that might at any time be filled, but in a general field—a field which still needs men who know their line.

High schools are waking up to the need of telling students about the different occupations, and thus we have more vocational guidance every year. Businessmen come to the school and talk, business women have conferences, with the girl who wants "to do something besides teaching or office work."

New Ideas Helped Business

"Colleges and universities are trying to get a more selective group," was the explanation given by Randolph McDonough, alumni secretary of the University of Denver. "When we get this higher group, and give them something definite and constructive, we expect to see our average of graduates take a decided up swing. One third of the people finishing college is not enough."

But all of the college students are not poor working boys and girls. And so I talked to two lads who might well represent the other side of the picture. One was the son of a prominent publisher and went East to school. "I took all the economics and political science I could get—so I'd be better able to help Dad when I came into the business." Did it pay? His father says he has brought enough new ideas into the business to pay for his college education. And his was a liberal arts course, but with this difference. He had a definite aim.

The other boy expects to enter his father's bank in Illinois and he came to Colorado to take a business course at the University of Denver School of Commerce. He is concentrating on accounting and business law—not because he will be a teller behind the little iron grating, but because he knows right now that some day he may be running his Dad's business and he wants to be prepared.

And so it goes from rich to poor, from brilliant to mediocre—a college education will pay big dividends even in a general way, but when a graduate leaves school knowing he has a solid foundation his chances for success are far greater.

J. E. C.

New Threat to Child Welfare Exposed in 'Comic' Magazines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A crusade against color comic magazines for children is getting under way in various parts of the country—as seriously needed as the recent campaigns which cleaned up the movies for boys and girls, and improved radio broadcasts for children, according to reports heard in a meeting here recently of representatives of outstanding organizations now concerned about the "1940 thrillers" for children.

The mushroom growth of the comic stories in pictures which have been flooding the book stands and magazine stalls for the last year are just now beginning to "register" with parents, it is found. They supposed the magazines to be no worse than the booklets which reprint the comic strips from newspapers. But they are finding them to be very inferior pulp publications full of feats of supermen, bombings, hairbreadth escapes, and disgraceful episodes of men and women, making the old paper-covered dime novel look highly respectable, leaders of the campaign point out.

Take Millions Annually

Moreover, circulation figures show that these comic magazines are draining $12,000,000 a year in dimes from the pockets of boys and girls. In fact, many parents, it is found, unaware of the inferiority of the comics, have been known to stop at news stands to buy themselves a magazine and then throw in one of these "comics" for "Bud," believing it to be "just a reprint from newspaper comic strips."

As against the $12,000,000 business now being done by these magazines a year, stands the approximately $2,000,000 spent for standard children's literature, it was pointed out at the meeting. Circulation of the magazines, moreover, is mounting rapidly, according to reports.

The circulation of one of the detective comic magazines, for instance, shot up from approximately 800,000 in the first six months of 1939 to more than 1,300,000 in the last half of the year. Another one popular with children claims an average monthly circulation of 500,000. In all there are now about 70 of these inferior magazines in circulation, according to reports.

"Reading Club" Formed

Children eager for adventuresome tales and not knowing how to choose the good from the bad are apparently spending needed dimes on these comic magazines, it is reported. One group of ambitious youngsters in a large city has formed a kind of book club where each one buys a magazine and gets a chance to read the others of his friends.

The problem is much more difficult to "get at" then the movies or the radiocasts for children, leaders in the movement point out, because there is no control center.

The first and imperative thing to do, according to the leaders, is to be sure that the parents are aware of what is going on, and that they themselves become familiar with good literature for their children.

Hybrid Seed Corn Flown 1,000 Miles, Replanted Same Day in Experiment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some field corn was a privileged and carefully watched-over passenger on an airplane arriving here from Texas the other day. The 140 pounds of kernels were said to be practically worth their weight in gold—valued at $10,000 at least, and virtually priceless from a replacement standpoint.

The precious cargo was four small sacks of hybrid corn, on the cob, shipped to the De Kalb Agricultural Association of De Kalb, Ill. Corn specialists were on hand at the airport here at dawn to receive it, anxiously scanning the skies.

The seed corn had been sent to the Rio Grande Valley, to save a whole season's time by growing in the semi-tropical climate there during the winter, then was rushed back to Chicago by air—covering over 1,000 miles in seven hours—to be planted the same day at the De Kalb experimental farm near Tuscola, Ill.

"If this flying corn had been lost in any way, it could never be replaced," said R. R. St. John, specialist in corn breeding for the De Kalb Agricultural Association. "Why, samples of such corn are kept in burglar and fireproof vaults and handled as carefully as rare chemicals. It's a streamlined age. So sending our hybrid corn to Texas and flying it to Chicago simply means agricultural science is keeping up with the parade!"

The 140 pounds of corn equalled about 200,000 kernels, according to Mr. St. John. Such hybrid seed is the "foundation corn" of the association, and is the result of inbreeding processes of over 15 years growth. Next year, he said, over 2,000 midwest farmers will see the offspring of this flying corn.

Hybrid corn costs the farmer about twice what ordinary seed corn costs, but it yields 10 to 40 per cent more per acre, it's said.

This particular shipment had an eventful winter in Texas, Mr. St. John stated. It was planted right after New Year's Day and, when the first tiny shoots appeared, abnormally cold weather hit the southland. Every hill had to be covered with a tomato can, and old rubber tires burned to further protect the green shoots with a smudge.

Freighter Loads Cargo for Russia

TACOMA, Wash., June 11 (AP)—The 10,000-ton Swedish freighter Ecuador began loading 133 carloads of auto truck bodies, metal presses, dies, and precision instruments today for shipment to Vladivostok, Russia.

(It is through this Pacific port of Russia that materials can reach Germany and Italy by transshipment over the trans-Siberian railroad.)

The cargo—totaling 7,650,000 pounds—has been "drifting" into Tacoma at the rate of 20 to 25 cars a day for the past two weeks, Charles Morton, Northern Pacific Freight Inspector, reported.

Another huge Russia shipment—$4,500,000 worth of engines, presses and copper and steel ingots—is being held in a warehouse here. It was returned several weeks ago by the American freighter Wildwood after the ship put about in mid-Pacific while enroute to Siberian Russia.

The Wildwood's captain said he returned "on advices from foreign embassies."

Canada Shipyards Are Booming Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Great activity abounds once more in Canada's shipyards. Thousands of workers are engaged on the Federal Government's $50,000,000 ship-construction program, building in 15 Canadian shipyards vessels designed for anti-submarine warfare and mine sweeping.

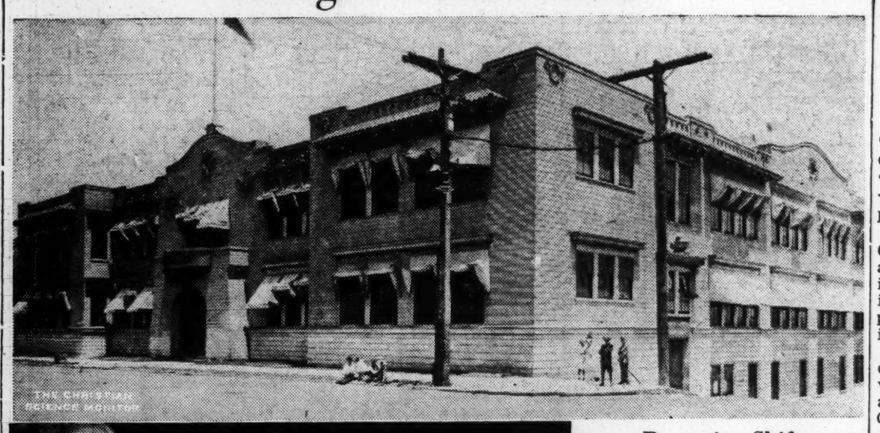
At Vickers, in Montreal, 900 workers are engaged, where they are building four boats at a time.

In a plant near by the shipbuilding berths many men are engaged in manufacturing the ship's engines according to the most modern technique. In this large industrial plant 25 submarines were built during the last war. Work is being carried on at full capacity. Overtime work is plentiful.

CLEAN, INVITING ROOMS $2.50 with Bath
FINEST FOOD IN ROCHESTER!
POWERS HOTEL
ROCHESTER, N. Y., John A. Moje, Mgr.

CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST
THREE DIAMONDS
CRABMEAT

College to Build Anew



Preparing Shift

Upper: Present frame home of San Francisco State College. Lower: Breaking ground at new campus. Front row, left to right: Robert Sweeney, holding crock, President of Student Body; Dr. Alexander C. Roberts, President of the College, and State Senator John Shelley. Looking on, a group of State Legislators, City Supervisors, and others.

Progress Vision Coming True For San Francisco's College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A move from quarters considered a fire trap in a thickly settled section of San Francisco to a beautiful 57-acre hill campus overlooking Lake Merced and only a mile and a half from the blue Pacific at the southwest corner of this City is the dream now coming true for San Francisco State College.

The move, representing an investment of more than $4,000,000, means building the college anew, literally from the ground up. An elaborate landscaping plan costing $541,000—providing for thousands of shrubs, trees, and slope plants, installation of a huge storm sewer in the "canyon" on the campus, and the moving of a 30-inch steel city water supply pipeline, roadways, walks, playfields, tennis courts, football field and stadium, baseball field, and hockey courts—is now being developed.

Construction of buildings is to begin in September. Although the specific design for the buildings has not yet been approved, it is expected that they will be of the simple, modern type of construction, using an abundance of glass to take advantage of the daylight. The typical Spanish type of architecture, so widely used here, will be abandoned at the college.

To be built are a Training School Building to cost $400,000; a Natural Science Building, $325,000; Administration and classroom building, $350,000; Library, $500,000, Auditorium, $300,000; Music Building, $350,000; Fine Arts Building, $150,000; Student Activities Building, $150,000; Manual Arts Building, $100,000; Gymnasium, $380,000; power plant, $75,000, and Speech Arts and Little Theater, $100,000. The campus itself cost $300,000 including landscaping costs.

Founded In 1899

The plan is said by the San Francisco press to represent a 10-year dream of Dr. Alexander C. Roberts, the President, although he modestly disclaims the credit. He came to the College Sept. 1, 1927 and found the school operating in crowded frame quarters, considered by city authorities dangerous as a fire trap.

The College began in a brick building in 1899. Seven years later after the 1906 earthquake and fire, its building was a wreck. It operated for a time in a frame church building. Then it secured its present frame quarters. The new Lake Merced campus will be the first real campus with adequate room and beautiful landscaping the College has ever had, and its friends are rejoicing in its rich future.

One of the unusual features of the College is that 91.5 per cent of the student body reside in their own homes or with relatives. Hence the vast saving for the new campus in dormitories. Only a small space is needed for resident students, Dr. Roberts said.

With the student body expected to expand to 3,000 or more after the move to the new grounds 2½ years hence, in the fall of 1942, it is also expected that the faculty will have to be expanded. There are at present 103 members of the faculty, and five additions are planned for this fall. The College is growing mentally as well as physically and numerically, and its library is now crowding the 50,000-volume mark.

In the "canyon-bottom" playfield will be a women's recreation area, 450 feet by 450 feet containing two hockey fields, two archery ranges, and two softball courts. There are approximately 1,600 women students. To the west, towards the ocean, will be a Greek theater with seats arranged in a semicircle in a natural bowl and surrounding an outdoor stage and "council fires." It will seat 600 to 1,000.

In the center of the play area will be the football field, stadium to seat 14,000, and track.

Dropping down from this level to the southwest corner of the campus one will come upon the men's playfield.

Broad Athletic Program

This field, measuring 350 feet by 400 feet, will contain two practice football fields, a baseball diamond, and soccer field.

Climbing out of the "canyon" students will come on their $380,000 gymnasium, containing usual gym equipment and a swimming pool. To the east of the gym will be outdoor basketball courts for men and women and the tennis courts, of which there are to be 14.

The entire campus is being laid at present with a network of water pipes which will completely water the lawns and all shrubs and trees. Special blueprints for the irrigation system show hundreds of water outlets.

Landscaping engineer for the new campus is Dana Tyson of the State Division of Architecture, Sacramento. He has worked out minute details of the plan to 650,000 hours of work required on landscaping, a need for 8,500 shrubs, 1,500 trees, 328,000 ice plants for steep slopes, 10 tons of fertilizer, and 5,000 small plants.

The State Division of Architecture is at work on designs for the College's new buildings.

The College is a four-year liberal arts institution offering a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Norman Rogers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 11—A tribute to Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defense, whose passing as the result of a plane crash was announced here yesterday, was paid by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a nation-wide radiocast last night.

Mr. Rogers, a native of Nova Scotia, had served in the last war as a private in a rifle battalion.

From his experience in the trenches he viewed the welfare of soldiers, sailors and airmen from a humanitarian standpoint when he became Minister of National Defense.

Following the last war he attended Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar and later became professor of history in Acadia University in Nova Scotia.

For two years, 1927 to 1929, he was Secretary to Prime Minister King, and later was given the portfolio of Labor in the Mackenzie King Government.

Soon after the beginning of the present war, in a Cabinet shakeup, he became Minister of National Defense which, until a separate Ministry of Air was recently formed, comprised all branches of the armed forces.

A. G. Power, Air Minister, will be acting Minister of National Defense until a successor is named.

N. C. Schools Aid Air Training Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina colleges have been assigned 300 berths in the civilian pilot training program for summer flying courses, according to information released here by Dexter Martin, Director of the State Aeronautics Commission.

Student allotments for each college:

The Citadel, 60; College of Charleston, 15; Wofford College, 45; Furman University, 30; University of South Carolina, 60; Presbyterian College, 30.

The course is open to students or graduates from 18 to 26 years of age. No cost will be involved in the training, which is under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The program provides for sufficient coaching to qualify a student for a private pilot license.

Agents of Fascism Active in Mexico

Mexico, D. F., June 11 (AP)—A foreign intelligence officer reported yesterday that Italian agents in Mexico, acting simultaneously with Italy's entrance into the war, conferred with several leaders of German "fifth column" activity here.

Five Fascist secret agents reportedly arrived from Torreon, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Durango, and Puebla for an extended conference with Nazi propaganda representatives.

Farmers War On Subversion In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Associated Farmers of California, Inc., an organization of more than 50,000 persons, has declared "total war" on subversive groups in this State.

The Farmers have named a "war cabinet" of four men and are using their organizations in 43 rural California counties to mobilize the fight.

"We have every confidence that these farmers will do the job," said the Association's statement. "Farmers have been the first to fight for their American rights since the Battle of Lexington. They have never yet failed. Nor will they fail this time."

The organization said that its methods of working were secret but that details for the drive were complete. "In every rural county in California," it said, "farmers, quiet men doing their bit, will be at work. There will be no hysteria. Our men will try to halt any outbreak of that anywhere, for it could slow down the efficient operation of the drive.

"We are not going to pull our punches but when we hit we will be sure. Our men will utilize those methods prescribed by law with which the American people can protect themselves in such emergencies as this we face now."

The Associated Farmers list itself as long active against "subversive" forces and asserts that it could not at present "be accused of witch-hunting."

Present plans, said the statement, "include the most comprehensive methods within the legal rights of our citizens and only through lawful legal methods compatible with our American form of Government."

In an appeal to the public to be vigilant the organization described "traitors attempting to undermine our American way or our American defense plans." It said, "There is a large 'fifth column' in the United States and California."

"These traitors must be found out and driven out. That will be the creed of California's farmers," concludes the statement.

'Racket' Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California authorities have begun a vigorous drive to root out "anti-fifth column" racketeers.

According to Earl Warren, State Attorney General, two officials of the "California Americanism League" operating under the slogan "No isms but Americanisms" had attempted to secure money from businessmen on the promise that they would find and expose subversive persons harmful to business.

The men were said by Mr. Warren to have police records. He said they had operated in seven northern counties in the State.

At the same time Mr. Warren urged that no one join any secret or semi-secret organization designed to fight "fifth columnists."

He added, "We do not intend to permit racketeers to profit by the present conditions and we will not tolerate vigilantes."

Hotel MONTEREY
Under KNOTT Management
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
ON THE BEACH
American or European Plan
Make Your VACATION RESERVATIONS NOW.
OPENS JUNE 21st

A Perfect Address — and not expensive!
Honest-to-goodness large rooms — big bathrooms and closets — top service — all with the charm of a smaller, smart hotel. Singles with bath, $4 and $5, doubles $6 and $7; suites $8 to $12. Also by the month, furnished, from $75 to $225.
THE Langdon
Fifth Avenue at 56th Street
New York City
Plaza 3-7108

'Fifth Columns' to South Scanned in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Italy's entrance into the war greatly increases possibility of so-called "fifth column" activity in the New World, it is felt in official quarters here.

With Italy now fighting beside Germany, whose web of subversive activity has recently been exposed in Uruguay and other Latin-American nations, joint Nazi-Fascist propaganda on an increasing scale is looked for.

One indication of the new trend came today from Mexico City, where it was reported Italian agents conferred with leaders of German fifth-column activity.

Statistics of population origin are incomplete in Latin-American countries, but it is estimated here the "fifth column" will be at least doubled by the Italian move. On the other hand it is emphasized that many Italian immigrants do not sympathize with Premier Mussolini and have identified themselves completely, as in the United States, with the democratic processes of their adopted lands.

Aliens in Mexico

In Mexico, where an uprising supported by a "fifth column" would be of most immediate concern to the United States, there were 6,500 Germans and 4,900 Italians, according to the 1930 census which was not published until 1938.

Emigration by these nationals to Mexico has not increased greatly in the past 10 years nor has the ratio changed, it is felt here.

But in Central America and in Latin America, Italian immigrants generally outnumber the Germans according to figures available. In Brazil, for example, Italians made up 32.6 per cent of the immigrants between the years 1820 and 1937, whereas Germans accounted for slightly less than 5 per cent. The Brazil immigration figures over this 118 year period show 1,502,958 Italians and 22,951 Germans.

In Peru, according to the census of 1938, Italians greatly outnumbered Germans. As of Dec. 31 of that year, there were 7,618 Italian immigrants in Peru as compared to 2,112 Germans.

Colombia an Exception

In Colombia, however, the Germans outnumber the Italian immigrants but this situation is believed one of the few exceptions. In Colombia, according to the census count of Feb. 1, 1939, there were 3,677 Germans and 1,572 Italians.

Even in Chile, where there is a strong German colony in the southern part of the country, Italians outnumbered Germans on the findings of the 1930 census by 11,070 to 10,861.

While the increase in potential "fifth column" strength might seem alarming on the basis of these figures, it is pointed out in Washington that Italian colonists in South America have not shown the passion for boring from within to establish Fascist policies with the same zeal as the Germans.

The Italians, because of similarity of language and racial culture, have intermarried and readily adopted the Latin-American customs and cultural modes. Germans, on the other hand, have remained more or less apart, maintaining their own racial stocks and preserving, as much as possible in tropical countries, the ways of life of the fatherland.

Difference in Methods

Of course there has been considerable Fascist agitation by Italians in South America. But the difference between Fascist and Nazi activity has been one of degree, with the Nazis conducting more vigorous and open "fifth column" movements.

The Fascist and Nazi methods, up to the present, have been somewhat different. Italian Fascists have stressed the advantage of totalitarian methods in government over the democratic and sought to encourage dictatorships sympathetic to the regime in Italy. The Nazis have gone much further, seeking not only the overthrow of the democratic, or at least semi-democratic, governments but the establishment of German colonies governed by Adolf Hitler.

The concern aroused in Uruguay by discovery of these Nazi intentions indicates more resistance to the aggressive Nazi "fifth column" activity than to the Italian method. But the declaration of war by Premier Mussolini placing the Italians by the side of the Germans is now expected to step up the "fifth column" movement in Latin America in line with the Nazi methods.

A. C. L. Pays $589 In Wage-Hour Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Five maintenance-of-way employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in Fayetteville, N. C., received checks totaling $589 in payment of a judgment rendered against the Railroad by Judge Isaac M. Meekins last Feb. 17.

The employees brought suit against the railroad under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which provides that workers may recover the amount of wages illegally withheld and an equal amount in liquidated damages plus attorney's fees.

Another judgment signed in Richmond, Va., by Judge Robert N. Pollard of the United States District Court on May 31, provided for payment of restitution totaling more than $260,000 to 3,500 maintenance-of-way and structures employees throughout the system. This closed a suit brought by the Wage and Hour Division against the railroad in May, 1939.

—A SUMMER SECRET!—
Iced Postum
is refreshing, delicious
easy to make
AND...CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN!

for GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, POT ROAST
You can easily and quickly add new zest to these dishes by adding to them one or two tablespoonfuls of MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. No artificial coloring. No preservatives. Rich in flavor. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.
MADONNA
Tomato Paste

IN QUIET HILL TOWNS . . .
A FARM VACATION — for $20.

In cool, beautiful western Massachusetts, you can have a new kind of vacation right on a real, country farm where nice people will rent you the "spare" room with a four-poster bed and feed you — almost too well.

These tidy New England farm-houses are from two to three hours from Boston, from three to four hours from New York City, in the pretty towns and villages of Pioneer Valley. Some are on hills high above the blue Connecticut River; some look across a serene country-side of cool woods, meadows, thick with laurel, and splashing brooks and waterfalls.

Near these farm homes are all summer diversions — trout fishing, golf, horseback, swimming in ponds, lakes, and outdoor pools; the scenic Mohawk Trail and a hundred historic places to visit and enjoy.

Twenty dollars a week, with all meals; and "mother" will cook the fish you catch. Write for a list of these farms and for a large decorative map of this new vacation-land — no charge of course.

Pioneer Valley
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Laurel Week in the Westfield River Parkway towns — June 19.

Italy's Limitations Make Blitzkrieg Its Main Hope of Victory

Geography and resources force quick conclusion —Estimate of arms is catalogued.

Italy's entrance into the war gives to the Axis a large preponderance of air power, more nearly evens the naval balance, and strengthens the Blitzkrieg but not a long war. Available data is summarized from Associated Press dispatches and direct sources of information.

Italy, by the nature of its geographical position and resources for war, is more eligible for a victorious sprint than a marathon.

Its greatest value as Blitzkrieg partner of Germany is bound up with the Blitzkrieg idea itself—the idea of the swift, paralyzing blow rather than the battle of endurance.

Thus, the conflict for Italy resolves itself into question of geography.

The Italian boot dangles into the sea—"Our Sea," the Italians call it—with the Mediterranean on one side and the Adriatic on the other.

At the knee it hinges into the most mountainous section of the European continent, with frontiers on France, Switzerland, German Austria and Yugoslavia.

Unless Italy could smash its way into France or stir up sufficient diversion elsewhere, and provided the French were not too distracted by Germany, French mountain troops and border forces in the Nice region might amputate the Italian boot while the Allied Mediterranean fleets cut the tenuous lifelines from the Italian African empire.

The Mediterranean may be "Mare Nostrum" to the Italians but the French and British fleets have a pretty secure lease on it, confronted only by Italy's power in the air, Italy's relatively small fleet, and the incipient threat of an assault on the Suez Canal and Gibraltar to bottle up the Allies' Navy.

Military and strategic effects of Italy's entrance into the war are indicated by comparative figures:

Air Power

Much of the effectiveness of Italy against the Allies will lie in the use which Premier Mussolini makes of his 6,000 to 8,000 combat airplanes—some of them designed for bombing missions as far away as London, and 2,160 of assured first-line caliber.

Next to Germany, Italy probably has the most highly trained air force in Europe. Mussolini's military fliers number no fewer than 18,000.

The Fascist editor Virginio Gayda last year disclosed that the air force was grouped in squadrons of 400 bombing and pursuit planes which could "reach any point of the Mediterranean and Europe up to London, dump their bombs and return to their bases for new loads."

Germany was believed to have started the war with some 20,000 planes, half or more of them first line craft, and she is reported to be more than replacing her losses.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of airplane production, in a statement June 7 himself figured that the Germans then had 11,675 effective planes with 505 big troop transports.

On the other side of the picture, the Allies probably had not more than 8,000—less than half Germany's total—when the Nazis launched their invasion of the Low Countries. The toll in planes on both sides has been high since then, the British claiming they were downing four German craft to every one lost.

The Allies, working desperately to overhaul Germany's air advantage, just now are swinging into mass production. They also are getting faster deliveries of American-made planes, including Army and Navy craft "traded in" by the United States to manufacturers in exchange for newer models.

Naval Power

The Axis powers still cannot match Britain and France on the seas, on the basis of prewar naval figures and present-day claims.

Due to disputed losses among Germany, Britain, and France and vast new construction among all four of the belligerents, comparisons of the opposing sea forces can only be general.

The latest estimates on Italian naval strength give her a tonnage of about 1,000,000, including two new 35,000-ton, 15-inch gun battleships described by the Italians as the most potent things afloat.

Germany started with about half Italy's tonnage but the British say she has lost most of it. Her chief naval attacking strength lies for the most part in her submarines.

Staked up against these Axis figures, the Allies began the war with the overwhelming total of 2,835,433 tons of fighting ships. Their losses have been heavy but they say their replacements have bolstered their strength to a figure even higher than their prewar total.

In all, Italy has six capital ships, no aircraft carriers, seven modern heavy cruisers, 12 modern light cruisers, 106 ocean-going and coastal submarines and 75 high speed motor torpedo boats. New construction includes two more 35,000-ton battleships, 14 light cruisers, and 23 submarines.

Germany started the war with two battleships, three pocket battleships, 8 cruisers, 22 destroyers, and 65 submarines. One pocket battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, was scuttled in Montevideo Harbor. British estimates of Nazi submarine losses have run as high as 50. The British have claimed German cruiser and destroyer strength reduced by more than one-half.

New German construction, some of which may now be in service, includes 4 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 heavy cruisers, 4 cruisers, an unstated number of destroyers and submarines.

Great Britain entered the conflict with 15 capital ships, 17 heavy cruisers, 42 light cruisers, 7 aircraft carriers, 179 destroyers, 57 submarines, and miscellaneous craft totaling more than 1,390,000 tons.

Admitted British losses include a battleship, 2 cruisers, 2 aircraft carriers, 18 destroyers, 7 submarines, as well as miscellaneous craft. The British also have admitted some battleships, cruisers, and destroyers damaged; the Germans say many more have been sunk or damaged than London admits.

Despite these losses, the Admiralty declared on June 8 that Britain was building warships faster than she was losing them and that at that time "the balance of naval strength in favor of the Allies is now far greater than at the outbreak of war."

At the war's start France had 7 capital ships, 1 aircraft carrier, 7 heavy cruisers, 12 other cruisers, 59 destroyers, 78 submarines, and miscellaneous craft.

The French have acknowledged the loss of 1 mine-laying cruiser, 6 destroyers, 1 supply ship, 1 patrol boat, 1 destroyer damaged seriously. New French construction, some of it presumably completed, includes 4 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 heavy cruisers, and at least 16 destroyers.

Land Power

Italy has 9,000,000 soldiers, by Premier Mussolini's claim. He said on March 30, 1938, he could muster that number of men between the ages of 18 and 55, of whom 5,000,000 would be first-line combatants. Many of these would be deployed through the Empire, however, not all on the European front.

Italy shares with one of her enemies—France—a common frontier of approximately 280 miles defended by the "Littorio Line" of fortifications which have been strengthened in recent months.

This frontier is extremely mountainous, a fact which has caused Italy to train large numbers of her troops especially for mountain warfare.

Three railways and six international highways cross the French-Italian border.

Germany's Anschluss with Austria gave the Axis partners a common frontier of approximately 210 miles, running through rugged Alpine territory. Three railways and five highways threading through mountain passes provide the means of military communication.

Italy also has common frontiers with Switzerland and Yugoslavia—a matter of about 370 and 140 miles respectively.

Italy recently has been rushing construction of new fortifications along the Yugoslav border.

Mobilization of women and children—Italy's "third line of defense"—moved ahead with 1,400,000 ready for the call in factories, fields, and offices. With men beyond military age, this defense arm is estimated by Fascist authorities at 10,000,000.

Italy's new budget calls for 17,000,000,000 lire (about $863,000,000) for arms. It has poured 130,000,000,000 lire (about $6,600,000,000) into its war machine in the past 17 years.

Strategy

It will be contrary to the often-publicized Italian military strategy if Italian planes do not make quick mass attacks on "strategic objectives" coupled with assaults by medium-weight bombers on French troops on the Italian border.

Signor Mussolini may also strike with air power at auxiliary units of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Italian strategy, as set forth in the writings of the Nation's military experts, is predicated on the establishment of immediate air superiority, heavy bombing attacks, and the use of fast strafing planes to demoralize and disperse enemy ground troops.

A probable heavy bombardment of Malta by Italian planes and abandonment of the island as a naval base by Britain was predicted as a likely early result of Italian entry into the war by Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, who commanded Britain's World War squadron in the Aegean Sea.

He warned France to expect an attack on Corsica and to prepare to cut the communications of any expedition that might land there.

A pointed warning that five English cities would be bombed for every Italian city attacked by Allied bombers was published by the Rome newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia.

Resources

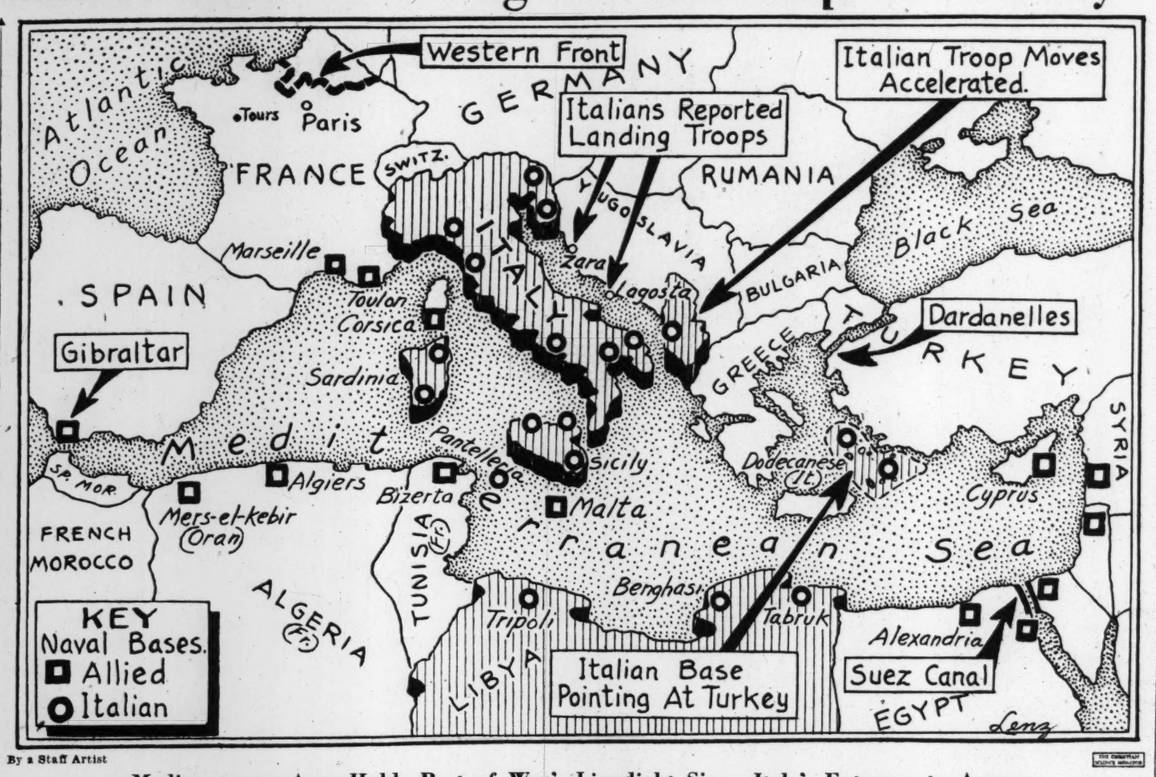
In a long war, Italy's lack of essential resources would spell not only defeat for the Nation, but would be a serious drag on the Reich's slim stocks. The Allies hold an overwhelming preponderance of economic power by themselves, in addition to the full material aid of America as promised by President Roosevelt. But Allied resources are not yet organized on a scale to match the Blitz partners, who rely on a quick knockout blow.

Italy could supply boots for not more than half of its reputed 8,000,000 soldiers.

Nearly 70 per cent of Italy's vital imports come through Gibraltar and Suez, now closed.

Italy's oil production in Albania is less than 15 per cent of peacetime requirement.

Basic foodstuffs, such as wheat, are not adequate, despite vigorous efforts at self-sufficiency.



By a Staff Artist

Mediterranean Area Holds Part of War's Limelight Since Italy's Entrance to Arena

Map illustrates new strategic elements introduced into the war through Italy's inclusion in the struggle on the side of the Germans. Interest is turned to the Mediterranean, both ends of which are controlled by the Allies, at Gibraltar, Suez, and, through Turkey, at the Dardanelles. Italy's plan is expected to be to try to break the Allied hold on these points.

Paris Emptying as Nazis Near; Italy Withholds War Blow

Continued from Page 1

is being held everywhere by vigorous counterattacks."

Isolated German tanks were reported in the Paris region.

The High Command reported that a German break-through to the Seine resulted from increased pressure applied by the Germans between the route from Amiens to Rouen and from Amiens to Vernon as far as the lower Seine.

In the other principal area of combat, east of the Oise River, German columns coming down from the region of Soissons have resumed their attack toward the Ourcq River. The Ourcq River at one point is about 12 miles north of the Marne River.

New Support Claimed

The German offensive to the East in the Champagne area was resumed on both sides of Rethel, the High Command said. This push was supported by new divisions and detachments of tanks and bombing planes.

However, the French said the best German efforts in that combat gained only the extension of a bridgehead that the Germans established the day before.

Earlier, a military spokesman had said the center of the Weygand line had fallen back to meet the German threat to its left flank, arising from the penetration of the tank column to the Seine, but that the right flank was actively striking back in the Argonne district.

The bulk of the German infantry was said to be bearing down on the west, trying to cut around the forests which protect Paris from the north.

A French communiqué said 75 tons of bombs were dropped on German formations June 10, and that 30 German planes had been brought down.

In the district around Soissons, German troops and armored columns had been particularly harassed, and the French made "very important breaks in the communication lines," wrecking several bridges over the Oise.

One French pursuit squadron, the communiqué said, brought down 12 planes in the Oise sector, without loss to itself.

The Germans, still hoping for a swift victory, were using great masses of infantry, armored vehicles, big guns, and dive-bombers and parachute troops, while the French fought back with traditional stubbornness.

Royal Air Force Busy

Bombardments of German-held Amiens and Abbeville by the British Air Force were reported by the British Air Ministry.

Besides the forays behind the German lines in northern France, the Ministry said Royal Air Force fliers had attacked Nazi formations in Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

The German High Command declared that large sections of the Allied troops had been cut off, as they were in Flanders, and were facing destruction. It asserted that "the enemy's power of resistance is visibly waning."

A German military spokesman said "no uniform French defense line any longer exists" on the northern front, and that the Allied retreat had been impeded by the Air Force's successful destruction of a number of Marne and lower Oise bridges.

Fighting was going on along the whole front, the communiqué said, and was particularly fierce between Reims and the Argonne Forest.

Italy Gets Support Of Tiny San Marino

By the Associated Press

San Marino, June 11

Italy is assured of full support from the world's smallest republic, San Marino, a pinpoint of land with 14,000 persons who strangely have retained their national identity for 16 centuries although entirely surrounded by Italy.

San Marino lies a few miles inland from the Adriatic port of Rimini in northern Italy. Abraham Lincoln was an honorary citizen and Giuseppe Garibaldi found refuge here.

At heart the San Marinese are Italian and echo the Italian Fascist regime's demands for Italian imperial expansion. A prosperous Italy, they feel, means a prosperous San Marino.

Staff Chief Named

ROME, June 11 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, as Commander of the Italian Army, today appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio Chief of the General Staff in an order of the day.

The other Chiefs of Staff remain—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani for the Army, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari for the Navy, and Gen. Francisco Pricolo for aviation.

"By decision of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, I today take over command of the troops operating on all fronts," Signor Mussolini's order said.

"From today on weapons and hearts must be solely concentrated on victory."

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, left Rome immediately after a Cabinet meeting today to take command of his Air Corps squadron. He was wearing the uniform of Major of the Air Force.

RushTankBuilding

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons today that steps are being taken for the quick production of tanks.

First, he said, control of the organization tank department would be placed in the hands of civilians now "engaged in rapid commercial production methods," and, secondly, the Army would be required to state its demands for tanks through a high-ranking officer "with recent fighting experience with tanks."

Mr. Morrison said War Minister Anthony Eden had concurred in the new tank production speedup plan.

Army Alterations Sought by Colonel

CULVER, Ind., June 11 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, told graduates of Culver Military Academy that the United States Army should be reformed drastically.

"Instead of having each arm jealously trying to preserve its importance at the expense of progress," he said, "let us mould these military factions into one co-ordinated whole, in which the ablest, most elastic minds will flow freely into new arms and new tactics, leaving the duller men in the occupation which becomes of minor importance.

"With the world afire we cannot humor ourselves nor waste a single day."

Colonel McCormick accused the army staffs of Holland, Belgium, England and France of criminal negligence in not being aware of the fact that Germany was so well equipped with parachute troops and tanks.

France, England, U. S. Get Costa Rica Cheers

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 11 (AP)—A crowd of 10,000 stoned the windows of Italian stores last night and cheered tumultuously for France, England and the United States.

The crowd marched to the Presidential Palace and the American Legation.

Summoned to the Palace balcony by cheers, President Rafael Calderon Guardia declared:

"Our sympathies must be with the defenders of democracy."

Evaporated Milk Found Threat to Dairymen

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Increased consumption of evaporated milk threatens Pennsylvania's dairy industry, Chairman John M. McKee of the State Milk Commission warned here.

"In all areas of the State, evaporated milk selling at half the price is competing with home-produced fluid milk," he said in explaining the Commission's refusal to authorize a consumer price increase in Berks County. "We're afraid something may happen in the milk industry, somewhat similar to what happened to the hard coal industry when people switched to other fuels."

Rumania Sees Hope in Words Of Roosevelt

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 11—In Rumania, as elsewhere in the Balkans, news of Italy's declaration of war has caused a wave of consternation, greatly adding to the tension in the already surcharged atmosphere.

Despite Italy's menacing speeches and ostentatious war preparations, most persons here greatly doubted that it would ever take the final plunge. Indeed, the papers continued up to yesterday to carry Italian Air Line advertisements of special excursion round-trip rates to Rome.

The reaction when the first rumors filtered through yesterday of Signor Mussolini's fateful speech was one of incredulity, which persisted until the one-page extras appeared on the streets publishing the full text of Signor Mussolini's declaration.

Italy's entry into the war brings the theater of hostilities much closer to Rumania, and the people here derive small comfort from Signor Mussolini's promise not to involve other countries in the Balkans. Such assurances sound too much like those given by Herr Hitler to the Scandinavian and Low Countries in the early months of the war last fall.

A Current of Defeatism

But while Rumanian sentiment is basically pro-Ally, it is undeniable that the recent spectacular German successes have given rise, even in official circles, to a strong current of defeatism as regards the Allies. There is a tendency to regard the outcome of the war as already virtually decided. Therefore some people are anxious to get the agony over as soon as possible. The impetus given to this tendency by Italy's declaration of war, however, was largely offset later by President Roosevelt's vigorous speech.

Before defining its official attitude, Rumania will wait upon the moves of its neighbor states.

In Bucharest, it is generally expected that Turkey cannot stay out of the war any more than Egypt, but the riddle of what Russia's next move will be is more bewildering than ever.

Recently the Soviet radio criticized Italy for refusing to accept the Allied proposals to settle differences amicably. At the same time, the recent return of the Italian and Soviet ambassadors to their respective posts in Moscow and Rome might argue that Germany had persuaded Russia that the war will be localized against France and not extended to the Balkans, which Russia wishes to avoid at all costs.

Fortifications by Russia?

Russia nevertheless appears to be contemplating the fortification of the Lithuanian-German frontier—this is the interpretation here placed on recent parleys in Moscow between Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia and the heads of the Lithuanian Government and the General Staff. There are also heavy troop concentrations in Russian Poland and along the Rumanian-Soviet frontier to be reckoned with, and in the Southern Caucasus along the Turkish border.

The only possible explanation for the seemingly contradictory moves is that Russia continues to play its lone hand and is ready for any eventuality, but will not itself launch the first attack. The idea in some quarters is that Russia plans to attack Turkey if the latter joins the Allies.

The Rumanians are considerably reassured by the apparent confirmation, received from Berlin yesterday, of rumors spreading here for some time that Soviet Russia is at last appointing a Minister to Bucharest. This will be for the first time since 1938, when the Soviet withdrew its Minister from Rumania as a protest after the disappearance of the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Feodore Butenko.

Attlee Says Duce Acted For War Without Cause

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, said Premier Mussolini had declared war because he saw a chance of securing some spoils at the expense of the western democracies. But the Duce, he added, has made a profound mistake.

"Mussolini uses the argument of the jackal that senses the possibility of getting some scraps from another beast's kill," Mr. Attlee said.

In his statement to the House—Mr. Attlee substituted for Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who was absent—said Allied troops had been withdrawn from Norway because of the need to use them elsewhere.

He said the postponed secret session of Commons would take place as "soon as permissible," but that the date depends on events. "As the House knows," he said, "Italy declared war on Britain and France this morning. Hardly ever before in history can the decision to embroil a great nation in war have been taken so wantonly and with very little excuse.

No Rift Between Peoples

"There is no quarrel between the Italians and the British and French peoples. Since we became a nation we have never fought the Italians. On the other hand when Italy so long divided and to a great extent enslaved by the Germans, sought in the 19th century to become a uitednation, it was British sympatny and help, and French arms that enabled her to attain her desires.

"Great Britain and France have always been prepared to consider any real grievances that Italy might feel and right up to this declaration of war, have sought in every way to prevent the war spreading to the Mediterranean. They have been patient under every kind of provocation and abuse. Why then has Italy now declared war? Because Signor Mussolini thinks that he sees a chance of securing some spoils at the expense of the western democracies now that they are at grips with the brute forces of Germany.

"I cannot but believe that many Italians will feel shame at the role which has been thrust upon them. France, whose arms freed Italy from German domination, is now stabbed in the back by the descendants of the men she freed.

"The two dictators have united to destroy democracy and democracy will answer the challenge. From across the Atlantic has come the answer of a great democracy. It was as though the day followed the night when, only a few hours after the dictator of Italy had made his dastardly announcement before the serried ranks of the Blackshirts, the President of the U. S. A. sent to the youth of his country a message worthy of a great and free republic.

Inspired by Roosevelt

"He expressed the sympathy of the whole of America for those nations who are giving their lifeblood in the fight against the forces of hate. Mr. Roosevelt has vitally inspired all the free peoples of Europe. His assurance that the material resources of this great industrial nation will be placed at the disposal of the Allies, makes it inevitable that, however hard the road, the cause of civilization will in the end prevail.

"Let me say to the House and to the country that this new attack does not cause us dismay. It makes no difference to our stern resolution to defeat all our enemies or to our confidence in our ability to withstand all attacks and to achieve victory.

"Rather it should increase our determination to strain every nerve to meet all the dangers and difficulties of this critical time, in the sure knowledge that we fight not for ourselves alone but for the freedom of the human spirit."

Allied Questions Center On 'Will Turkey Come In?'

Continued from Page 1

contingents of Anzacs, is in readiness for any developments.

One of the reasons why this expeditionary force was stationed in the Near East was to enable aid to be sent quickly in fulfillment of the British guarantees given to Greece and Rumania.

Greece the Key Point

Greece especially is felt to be key point in the present situation because there have been indications that Italy has prepared an attack on Greece both through Albania toward Salonika and from the Dodecanese Islands. There has been no indication here so far of the attitude which the Greek Government intends to take in face of the Italian declaration of war.

With Rumania on the other hand it is not denied that the tendency lately has been to drift toward a certain measure of submission to German pressure.

The prevalent view in London is that hostilities are less likely to break out at once in the Balkans than in North and East Africa. Preparations are being made in all haste to meet an anticipated Italian attack on Kenya and British Somaliland. The Italians are known to have a large fleet of bombers in Ethiopia as well as a number of motorized army units.

Strong Defense for Malta

British precautions to meet and counter any Italian offensive either by land or in the air are understood to be well on the way to completion. This also applies to Aden on the other side of the Red Sea.

The most exposed British point is, of course, Malta, which lies not far from the Italian island of Sicily. All possible measures have been taken to enable this vital naval base to defend itself against both air bombardments and attacks from the sea.

As far as any direct Italian attack is concerned, none had materialized when a French official communiqué was issued this morning, stating that troops had occupied their positions in the Alpine fortifications and had not been attacked.

The question is asked here whether it would not be an advantage to the Allies for the French to attack from the mountain passes and along the Riviera, for it is an established fact that the nature of this mountainous terrain is much more favorable to penetration from France into Italy than vice versa.

In fact, many observers here, both British and neutral, express the strongest possible conviction that the time has come at last for the Allies to strike, to strike hard, and to strike quickly. There is a feeling that it is vital to the success of the Allied cause that there be no "Norway of the Mediterranean"—in other words, that no opportunities be lost through failure to strike quickly enough or with sufficient force at all vital points.

How Vulnerable Is Italy?

Much has been said and written in Britain, both since the war began last September and before the new hostilities began, about the vulnerability of Italy. There is a strong feeling now that every opportunity must be taken and taken at once of attacking by air, sea, and land all such vulnerable points.

It is realized that in view of the gravity and the difficulty of the situation in the great battle for France now raging north of Paris, the Allies have their hands full and are somewhat handicapped, particularly in view of their heavy losses of equipment in Belgium and Flanders. For this reason President Roosevelt's promise in his radio speech at the University of Virginia in which he spoke of making American resources immediately available to the Allies is especially welcomed.

The greatest importance is attached to the President's strong expressions of sympathy and support for the Allies. The main thing, it is emphasized here, is speed. More and more the conviction is growing that the Allies must check the Nazi onrush and the Fascist stiletto stab in the back in France before either the Nazis or the Fascists have had a chance to progress much farther. For this reason it is hoped that American aid will be forthcoming both in great quantities and quickly.

Anti-Italian Display Violent in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 11 (AP)—A violent anti-Italian demonstration, in which an estimated 4,000 persons joined, broke out here yesterday when the word came that Italy had declared war on Britain and France.

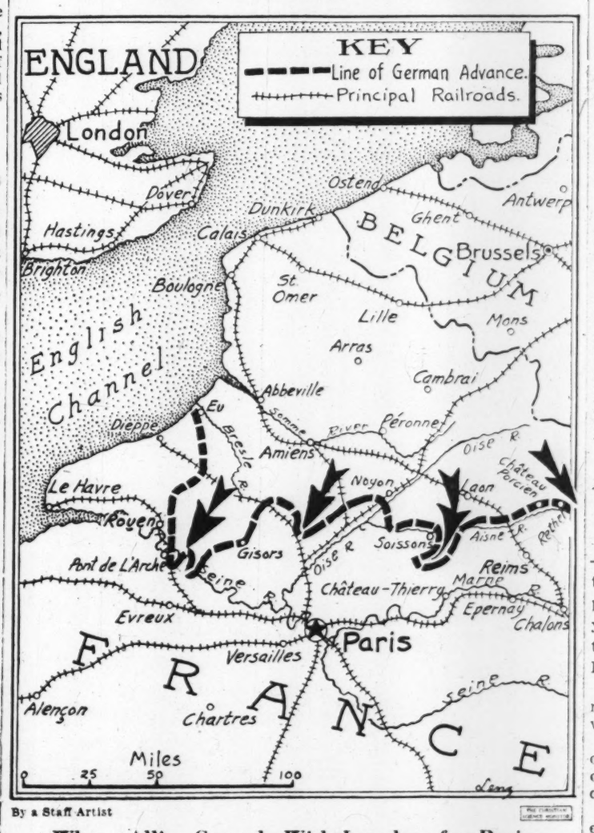
Italian commercial establishments were attacked and several were damaged badly.

One of the leaders of the demonstration, borne on the shoulders of the crowd, harangued the demonstrators.

"Colombia will applaud the liberty and triumph of France over Italy!" he shouted.

Police took measures to guard foreign diplomats.

Pressure Points in North



By a Staff Artist

Where Allies Grapple With Invaders for Paris

Black arrows on map show points of greatest pressure in the German offensive.

MIRROR LAKE INN

Cool, scenic, restful location on lake shore. Beach patio, water sports, tennis, golf privileges. Moderate rates. Restricted clientele. Our Adirondack Mountain specialties featured in Duncan Hines's "Adventures in Good Eating." Folder.

LAKE PLACID IN THE ADIRONDACKS

NEW YORK CITY

Globe Carpet Cleaning Co. Inc.

Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs

Estimates cheerfully given. Special rates to churches and reading rooms. Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.

529 WORTHEN STREET, BOSTON
TEL. DAYTON 9-5400
Long Island Branch 31-11 77th St.
TEL. NEWTOWN 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	O	S	L	E	T		S	K	A	T	E	S
I	B	E	X		H		T	A	R	E		H
D	E	N		C	O		I	N	K		A	U
E	D		C	A	T	T	L	E		T	I	N
O		M	A	S	H	I	E		E	R	N	E
N	I	G	H	T		T		I	L	I	U	M
			A	L	G	A	R	D	I			
G	L	O	B	E		N		U	Z	I	C	E
L	E	N	A		G	I	L	M	A	N		D
A	V	E		W	H	A	L	E	S		I	V
R	I		T	O	E			A	A		I	A
U		B	E	R	N			M		O	D	O	R
S	I	L	E	N	T			A	L	M	O	N	D

Shipping Difficulties Sino-German Hurdle

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Reports of continued German aid to free China, and a tendency for German-Japanese rapprochement to break down, appear to have little foundation on a basis of information here coupled with inquiry in Chungking and Tokyo.

That is not to say that Germany has any desire to draw away from free China, or that Japan has in any major fashion altered her attitude toward the Germans. The whole situation rests chiefly on a basis of expediency and as matters lie at the moment, Germany's and free China's mutual difficulties as to communication routes have largely broken down the past contact which was primarily based on plain economics.

Germany never could see any reason for slapping the Chinese face because of an anti-Comintern entente with Japan. She found Japan doing very little for her, in the way of special favors in the Japanese-occupied areas of China, and she felt a corresponding indisposition to give up a profitable continuing contact with free China. But now Germany finds difficulty in shipment, and free China finds difficulty in receipt.

To a large extent, of course, this first factor applies equally to Japan—added to which is the point that in many manufactures, the Germans and the Japanese are competitive, with the Japanese maintaining an edge on the price for which cameras, optical goods and so on are turned out. There is not much competition in quality, Germany generally winning hands down.

Some Specific Points

To take up a few specific points concerning which there have been recent reports regarding "Germany in China":

There are no German-owned or German-operated factories in the interior of China. Such a thing is legally impossible.

Germany's famed Zeiss Company has been reported to operate a large plant within 60 miles of Yunnanfu making field glasses, watches, telephones and range-finders. Actually this factory is Chinese, it received only part of its machinery from Germany, and this was done before the war began. The glasses it turns out, incidentally, are said to be of extremely poor quality and in no wise up to the usual German standard.

One report speaks of the "Deutsche Farben Handelsgesellschaft and the Wiebel Company" shipping large quantities of railway construction material and equipment under the names of Belgian firms. A reliable German informant says of this: "These are the same firm, the proper name being Deutsche Farben Handelsgesellschaft Waibel & Co. They do not deal in railway material and have never done so. A translation of their name shows that they are dealing in dyes. Actually they are the representatives of the German Dye Trust (I. G. Farben Industrie) and only sell dyes and chemicals. As far as I know they have already closed their office in Yunnanfu and are preparing to close up in Chungking as well, as they have sold their stocks and are not getting any new goods in for the time being."

As to reports of Belgians representing German interests, there are some Belgians in Chungking but all the business they do appears to be for Belgian account.

One well-known German enterprise in free China is the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, in which Lufthansa owns a minority interest. Recent first-hand observation indicates that Eurasia is not having an easy time, due to inability of the Germans to give it new equipment or other strong support. A plane going into Hong Kong has to be taken by Chinese pilots. Eurasia flies to Lanchow to connect with Soviet Russia, but in general it is subordinated now to both the connecting Russian line on the one hand, and the American-interest China National Aviation Corporation on the other.

Allied Control Strong

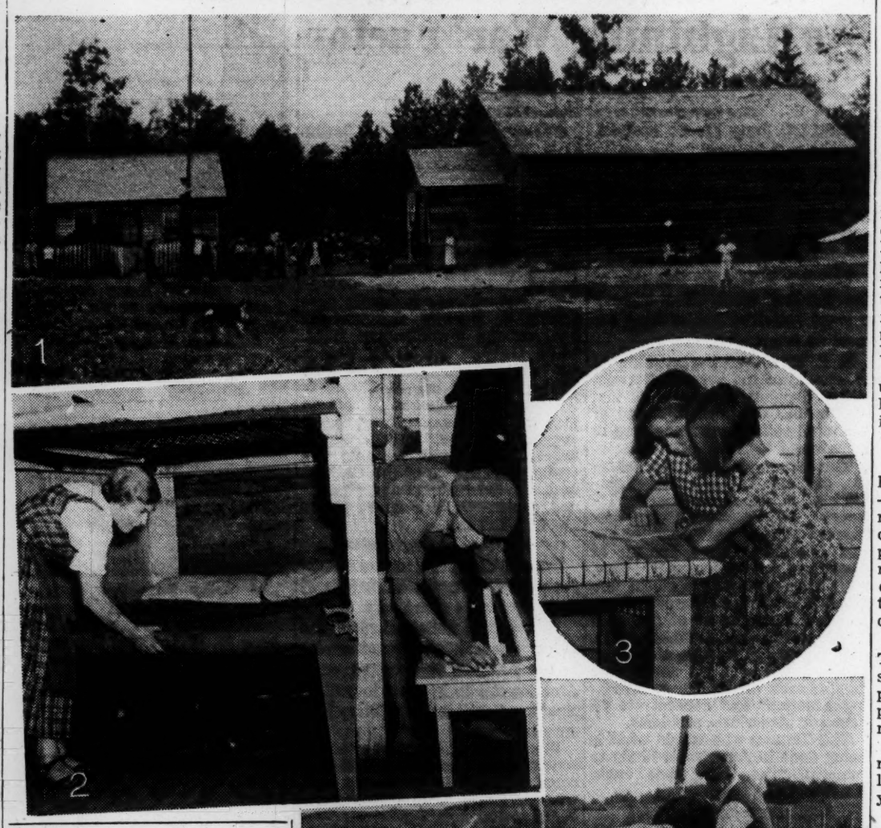
Allied control in Burma and Indo-China is so strict that there seems no possibility that goods either to or from Germany are getting through in any appreciable quantity. For example, a foreign missionary recently tried to send a shipment of hospital supplies through Indo-China and the French took out all Bayer preparations. An American tourist not long ago was relieved of his German camera, though such an incident must be regarded as isolated. In the way of larger affairs, there have been stoppage of two Soviet steamships carrying Chinese raw materials to Vladivostok. The ships were held in Indo-China on suspicion that the goods might be going on to Germany through Soviet Russia.

The whole situation, so far as free China is concerned, boils down to a strictly commercial problem, with Germany no doubt eager enough to sell goods to China, and to get China's wolfram and other materials, but debarred from doing so by factors quite beyond the scope of her relations with Japan.

A handful of German experts, military and otherwise, remained in Chungking after Reichsführer Hitler withdrew the German military mission from the Chinese Government many months ago, but they operate as individuals and their status is clearly not one of any prominence at present.

On the other hand, Germany still has ways in which she can profit by maintaining all possible relations with Japan. The Japanese army much prefers German precision equipment to the cheaper, shoddier goods made in Japan. But is has become a major problem for Germany to supply any Far East country with considerable quantities of her industrial output, and the indications are that with steady tightening of the Allied blockade to a world-wide coverage, this problem will be accentuated unless the Allies undergo major reverses affecting their naval strength everywhere.

Far From Nazi Domination



From Sudetenland to Northern Saskatchewan

Some 600 Sudeten Germans from what was once Czechoslovakia are now successfully building new careers in Canada. (1) This group of children belong to one of the schools in the Saskatchewan bush. (2) A refugee and his wife fixing up bunks in their new home. (3) They are learning a new language, English. (4) Hauling water from one of the wells in the refugee colony.

Government Flees Paris With Refugee Army in Wake

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The Military Governor of Paris today asked all young, unmobilized Frenchmen from the age of 17 and up to leave Paris.

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The French Government left Paris last night and Tours has become the temporary capital of France.

"Paul Reynaud, Premier, has gone with the armies," said a communiqué.

The communiqué by the Ministry of Information said: "The High Command asked the ministers to effect their withdrawal to the provinces in conformity with established dispositions. This withdrawal has been effected."

The announcement of the departure of the ministers was made only after they were safely installed "somewhere in France"—in the southern provinces. The Government transfer at Gen. Maxime Weygand's request had been approved at a Cabinet meeting.

Under cover of darkness, the ministers drove to their new offices with their principal aides. The rest of the functionaries followed later. Most of the Government documents already had been moved.

Reynaud With Army

M. Reynaud himself went to Army general headquarters.

In withdrawing from Paris, the Government followed a procedure adopted during the World War. The Government moved to Bordeaux on Sept. 3, 1914, and remained there until the following Dec. 11, after the German threat to take the capital appeared ended.

Meanwhile Havas, the French news agency, announced suspension of its services in Paris starting at 2 a. m. today and newspapers had ceased to appear in the capital.

The stream of civilians leaving the city was steadily swelling.

The capital's broad boulevards were almost empty of automobiles. The usual crowds had changed to occasional passersby. Armed policemen and little groups of families fleeing from the northern war area were about all to be seen in the streets.

These weary refugees were sitting on their bundles along the sides of the streets.

During the early night, some cafe orchestras were still playing and in some of the shady little squares children played and women chatted and knitted and watched the fountains.

Only the occasional booming of distant antiaircraft guns gave an ominous undercurrent to the lazy heat of the day and the smoky fog that drifted in at night.

There were many here who apparently want to stick to their beloved Capital no matter what happens.

American Library Moved

The famous American Library of Paris already has been moved to the same city of Central France as the American Hospital.

Some of the staff of the American Embassy has moved out although the Embassy itself will stay as it did during the World War when the French Government went to Bordeaux.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt with naval and military aides and his principal secretaries are staying in Paris "for the duration."

Members of the staff are moving into the Embassy building itself from their private residences.

Meanwhile Tours, on the banks of the Loire, today became the emergency capital.

Tours, whose gravest peacetime concern was catering for tourists has been turned overnight into the nerve center of government and diplomacy at an historic hour for France.

Along with the seemingly neverending stream of refugees pouring into the City from the north—from the direction of Paris about 150 miles away—rumbled trucks heavily loaded with boxes of Government records.

Nazis Bomb Envoys

In the same exodus are the luxurious embassy and legation limousines, first arrivals among them were in a caravan bringing, among others, the Papal Nuncio, the Ambassadors of Belgium, Argentina, and Spain and the Ministers of Uruguay, Venezuela, and Colombia.

They said they had been bombed en route by German planes but had suffered no casualties.

Stretching far back over the rolling Loire Valley, the line contained countless children.

German Refugees in Canada Succeeding in Farm Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Nearly 600 Sudeten Germans, refugees from Czechoslovakia, are this spring putting in their first crop in their newly adopted land of Canada.

Settled late in the spring of 1939 on farmlands around St. Walburg in northwestern Saskatchewan, these settlers, numbering 147 families, were some of those Sudetens who declined to stay in Sudetenland when Nazi Germany took over that territory, following the agreement of Munich.

They came to the farmlands of this Province through arrangements and financing done between the Canadian National Railways colonization department and a Czech refugee committee in London, England.

About $1,500 was supplied for the settling of each family. Each was supplied with two horses, one or two cows, several pigs, chickens, and farm equipment. Fifty-two new houses were built, while others, left by former owners of the land, were rebuilt and redecorated for the settlers.

Musicians and Artisans

A wide assortment of men were included in the refugee party to Saskatchewan. Some were office men, some were artisans, others were artists.

One refugee is Maxim Adler-Ahrendt, a dramatic tenor, who had been engaged for many leading roles in operas in Germany and Czechoslovakia. Although his life had been given to music, Mr. Adler-Ahrendt escaped from Prague the day before Herr Hitler entered, and joining the Czech refugees in London, he came to Canada with his compatriots.

His chief desire is to keep his voice in good mettle. He lives 75 miles from the nearest large settlement. Occasionally he is able to drive five miles to the nearest piano. Here a schoolteacher's wife acts as an accompanist. During the winter, Mr. Adler-Ahrendt gave two or three recitals in Saskatchewan cities.

But he is bound by the terms of his contract to spend at least two years on the farm. Some day this musician hopes to be able to get back to his profession.

Some Served in Militia

All the settlers are ardent anti-Nazis and some of them back in the old homeland were members of the Republican militia. Some have already attempted to join the Canadian Active Service Force for service overseas but because they are not naturalized, they have been turned down.

The refugees took over their new lands late last spring, after the crops had been seeded by the former owners of the lands. Last fall they harvested fine crops, ranging from 33 to 40 bushels an acre.

Returns from the crops were pooled for equal division among all the settlers because there was a wide variation in the types of the deals by which they got the various farms. However, this year's harvest will go to each settler as he planted it.

According to A. G. Sinclair, Canadian National Colonization department agent, who recently inspected the farmlands of the new settlers, every man, woman, and child in the refugee colony is busily engaged in the spring seeding.

Mr. Sinclair said the refugees had weathered their first rigorous Canadian winter very well. He praised their industry and their ability to adapt themselves to Canadian conditions.

"If you want to see real democracy-loving people, go to see these refugees," said Mr. Sinclair.

Carol Cancels Festivities As Rumania Speeds Defense

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 11—Immediate strengthening of defense along the Yugoslav and Russian frontiers and calling of a special Crown Council meeting today supposedly to reaffirm neutral intentions, are but Rumania's surface reactions to the spreading of war to the Mediterranean.

Beneath these visible signs that Rumania recognizes the increased possibility of conflict in the Balkans with Italy's declaration of war, is a less apparent though deeper reaction.

It is the heightened awareness among Rumanians that one epoch in their history has closed and that another—still unknown—already has begun.

This awareness was strongly felt when the pomp and circumstance usually surrounding the anniversary of King Carol's coronation and his return from exile were almost entirely omitted from the two-day ceremony ending June 8.

Decade of Progress

Despite its significance to the Rumanian Nation the King's tenth anniversary passed almost unobserved. Saturday was a work day because two weeks previously the King, in view of the serious international situation, had canceled all plans for elaborate festivities and declared that Rumanians who wished to honor the anniversary could best do so by working to strengthen national defense.

This appeal brought home to the population the gravity of the present hour and the uncertainty of the future.

Under any other circumstances the anniversary would have been the occasion for rejoicing over the culmination of a decade in which Rumania has made greater strides materially, culturally, and politically than in any other previous period of its history.

Credit for this progress belongs mainly to King Carol who, once he undertook his job, proved himself to the confusion of his enemies a capable and astute ruler.

Of the few surviving European monarchs, Carol is the only real King. It is he who makes or breaks cabinets or formulates policies and, since the abolition of the multi-party system, he combines the functions of hereditary monarch, symbol of the State, with those of the active head of the State in the modern European authoritarian sense. But his authoritarianism is an enlightened benevolent type comparable to that of Premier Dr. Oliveira Salazar in Portugal or Premier Dr. Karlis Ulmanis in Latvia rather than the suppressive Italian or German brand.

Trade and Industry

King Carol's brief speech assured his people that he had done his best for their welfare and that if his wishes had not always been fulfilled, it was due to circumstances beyond his control. Yet the credit side of his balance sheet shows that despite the world economic crisis which darkened the first years of his reign, he encouraged the development of trade and industry to such an extent that Rumania became the richest and most prosperous country of Southeastern Europe.

Bucharest under his guidance has been transformed from a dirty, semi-Asiatic provincial town into a clean modern metropolis of parks and buildings designed by American architects. Considerable poverty continues to exist in rural areas, but it is an inherited condition which Carol hopes in time to remedy by drawing off the surplus peasant population into expanding industry.

Under Carol, the school system and literacy have made progress and the development of the Rumanian language as a literary speech has been stimulated. But perhaps his major accomplishment is the cohesion he has achieved among the heterogeneous and heterodox populations of Greater Rumania. In these times this unity is of paramount importance if the Nation is to have any chance of survival.

Eyed covetously by neighbors from three sides and with no friends to help it, Rumania must rely on the skill of its statesmen and the skill of its own arms to pilot the present hightened crisis. This explains why the anniversary coincided with the calling to the colors of new classes of reserves.

Siam Scraps Tradition in Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGKOK, Thailand — A rendezvous of two eras, Thailand—to most of the outside world still Siam—is undergoing a political and economic revolution.

Old economies are being cast aside. Modernism is chasing away the shadows of old customs.

Wedged in tightly between the fabulously rich British and French colonies of Malaya, Burma, and Indo-China, Thailand, with its population of some 15,000,000 is four-fifths the size of Japan, and the strategic aspect of its location is destined to make it an immensely important factor in Far Eastern affairs.

In developing a fresh credo under its new name, Thailand has launched a program of far-reaching reconstruction.

Important Factors

The new scheme may be said to have two important related factors—to obliterate old evils and build new things on firm foundations. A cornerstone of the new political philosophy is found in the determination that the country will not be drawn into war and thus be distracted from the task of internal construction.

Operating on a limited budget, Thailand must be satisfied with small beginnings. However, impressive progress has been made in past months in the realm of economics and moral welfare work.

It is reported that about 200 new health centers will be established throughout Thailand this year.

A new broadcasting unit, the most powerful in the Far East, will be completed next year, and low-cost radio sets to be sold among the country people are being manufactured in Bangkok.

Another aspect of the program is found in the active promotion of sports, based largely on the model provided by Scandinavian countries. Mass demonstrations in which the youth of both sexes engage are held frequently in Bangkok to call attention to the progress being made in athletics.

Child Welfare

Efforts are being made to improve the environmental conditions for growing children through establishment of playgrounds in Bangkok and elsewhere, while parents are being instructed in the rudiments of child welfare. One serious problem in the capital has to do with the presence of a large number of young delinquents who roam the streets, begging or stealing. They are being rounded up by the police and placed in institutions where they can be trained in useful occupations.

In this way the authorities hope to reduce the menace of gangsterism which is so prevalent in Bangkok. A recent order, showing the trend of attitude in Thailand, has to do with the abolition of gambling. In issuing the new code the Premier stated: "Gambling is a pastime indulged in by people who have lost their independence, their national pride and respect and who see nothing bright for their future, causing moral and material degradation to themselves and their families."

But it is in economics that the task of injecting new energy into the easy-going Thai is being stressed. Premier Luang Songgram reminds the people that they must cast off traditional antipathy for trade and go into business. The Government assists private enterprise by supplying capital, technical advice, and other facilities. The Thai farmer, who still uses a wooden plow, is urged to improve his methods. He is helped by huge irrigation projects, Government cooperatives and some new purchasing societies. He is important because rice accounts for 50 per cent of Thailand's exports.

The Government is going into business for itself by creating monopolies, with the idea that some may eventually revert to private enterprise when the Thai develop a taste for business. Already the Government has sugar factories, saw mills, paper factories, and weaving mills. In Bangkok, highly paid foreign technicians, many of them Americans, are planning more projects. The Government has a scheme to build its own port, operate a steamship line for overseas trade, and improve internal communications. All activity is tinctured with intense nationalism and foreign interests in Thailand must suffer. The recent oil war in Bangkok offers adequate testimony to this, ending in the ultimate withdrawal of American and British companies which had long been solidly entrenched. The Government has built and equipped its own refinery and supplies it with crude oil shipped from California in Japanese vessels.

Taxes On Increase

In driving for economic nationalism, Thailand has had to earmark increasingly large sums and each year taxes are laid on with a heavier hand. A plan to create a national bank has been announced, against the advice of British financial experts. It remains problematical whether sound currency can be maintained in the face of increased spending.

The Chinese long have controlled the commercial life of Thailand, as its bankers, merchants, exporters, and money lenders. The Thai have held these pursuits in disdain—possibly because of ineptitude in them. Unlike the Chinese, the Thai are not frugal, and when they get money they spend it. Thai farmers always seem to be in debt to Chinese money lenders, and in the towns the Chinese are even more solidly entrenched because they have done most of the business for generations. But the Government has launched a campaign to protect farmers from exorbitant usury, while the Chinese are being ousted from rice milling and other enterprises they monopolize.

In politics, there is a serious source of friction because the Chinese refuse to think of themselves as citizens of Thailand. Moreover, the Chinese Government is allowed no diplimatic representation in Bangkok because it claims as subjects all Chinese born in Thailand. This situation might have gone on indefinitely without becoming serious had it not been for the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Chinese in Thailand soon began showing their patriotism by collecting war funds and organizing anti-Japanese boycotts. And because Bangkok was afraid the Japanese might intervene it banned such activities and took steps to dispose of them.

Rail Line Extended

A development of great importance in the relationship between Thailand and adjacent territories of France is found in the signing of an agreement whereby both will extend railway lines to their respective borders. This is tending to break down any elements of distrust that may have remained, bringing the two governments closer together than at any time in the past.

The Thai are still pursuing their traditional policy of cultivating friendship with all nations in order to protect themselves from playing into the hands of a single power. But there is an increasing footnote in the fact that Thailand is anxious to encourage interest from the United States, which it always has looked upon in a spirit of confidence and trust. At the outbreak of the European war the Ministry of Finance transferred large sums of Thailand's reserves from British currency to United States dollars, and it is expected that large orders will go to American firms in carrying out the program of national reconstruction.

Turkey Weighs Time of Action In Fulfilling Pledge to Allies

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 11 (AP)—Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchin said today that Turkey is at the side of the Allies "with all her heart and she wishes for their success."

This was the first public declaration concerning Turkey's position from an official quarter since Italy's entry into the war on the side of Germany.

Writing in the newspaper Yeni Saba, Mr. Yaltchin, who is an important political figure, said that Premier Mussolini had picked the wrong horse and would lose.

As the Cabinet met in a day-long session to weigh the consequences of Italy's decision, the official newspaper, Ulus, asserted that the Turks are "not seeking war but will not hesitate to go to war with all our might if we must face war."

All Turkish attention turned toward the Cabinet at Ankara but it was believed there would be no immediate consideration of actual entry into the war.

Caporetto Defeat Recalled

Mr. Yaltchin expressed relief that "the theatricals which Italy has put on for the past nine months" have come to an end.

"Italy," he declared, "enters the war as the enemy of Britain and France, which saved her from the German heel after Caporetto." (Caporetto was the scene of a disastrous Italian defeat in the World War.)

A meeting of the National Assembly and partial mobilization which will increase greatly the 400,000 men Turkey already has under arms is expected tomorrow.

Official pronouncements were lacking tonight, but it was asserted everywhere that Turkey would live up to its engagements undertaken last October when it agreed to go to the aid of the Allies in the event of any act of war threatening the status quo in the Mediterranean area.

Gradual Entry Expected

Diplomats expressed the belief Turkey's entry into the war was likely, but that it would be approached by gradual steps instead of coming immediately.

[There were reports that Turkey and Russia have reached a secret agreement by which both withdrew troops from their common frontier so Turkey would be able to concentrate elsewhere.]

Noncommissioned officers recently released after special training are being called to the colors, informed sources said.

Estimates on the number of classes to be called tomorrow varied widely.

President Inonu, who returned to Istanbul from an inspection of coastal defenses, left immediately for Ankara to attend the full Cabinet session. The President, Premier Refik Saydam and Foreign Minister Sukru Saragoglu conferred with the Allied Ambassadors.

All military leaves were canceled.

CCC in Virginia As Defense Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Va.—The CCC could, if necessary for the national defense program, train 3,000 to 4,000 practical mechanics a year and 10,000 maintenance mechanics every four months, J. J. McEntee, Director, said here.

He made the estimate while inspecting an area automotive repair center, which services equipment of 50 CCC camps. There are now 45 such centers, he said, and the number will be increased to at least 75.

The extent of expansion of the present training program, Mr. McEntee said, depends upon future plans of Government authorities and additional appropriations.

CRUSHED CALF
American Fitting
25/9
Navy
Brown
Black

From the Newly Enlarged SHOE SHOP

The growing popularity of Schofields Shoe Shop has made it necessary to enlarge it to double its former size. Now you will find it easy to view the large and interesting stock and ample room to try-on in privacy and comfort.

SCHOFIELDS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FALCON HOTEL
BUDE, CORNWALL
The largest, most comfortable hotel nearest sea. The old Coaching House. Hot and cold water throughout. Moderate terms. Own farm produce. Garage. Free golf to hotel visitors. Bus meets all trains. Proprietor G. Brendon. Phone 5. Grams. Falcon. Bude.

Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell St., London, W.C. 1
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathroom from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and illustrated Booklet on application
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

Parker Knoll Chairs
The Newest Designs in Attractive Coverings
A. R. P. CLOTH
A. R. P. Shades
1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/9
John Taylor & Son
(Edinr) Ltd.
110 PRINCES STREET
Telephone Nos. 22206 and 22207

The HOUGHTON RESTAURANT
Make it your rendezvous for Luncheon or Tea—or for the gay little meal that precedes the play.
Delightful Theatre Teas served from 5 o'clock
Luncheons Daily from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
4 Courses 2/6
GEORGE HENRY LEE & CO. LTD.
Basnett St. Royal 7070. Liverpool.

FURS AT SUMMER PRICES
There is no better investment than a Fur, Fur Coat, or Fur Cape of sound quality and reliability. The House of Darling's offers this month special models at remarkable prices. All Furs purchased now are charged to deferred account by arrangement with the Accountant.
After purchasing, visit the Captain's Cabin Coffee Room.
DARLING'S
Model Fur Salon
PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH
Fur alterations and storage at specially keen prices now.

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.
Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 80 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Italian Editor Laments War As He Returns Decoration

DALLAS, Texas, June 11 (AP)—A sorrowful little man read the news reports yesterday and shook his head.

"Italy's in the war," he said. "No more Italian language in my newspaper."

He is L. E. Adin, editor of La Tribuna Italiana, published weekly in Dallas since 1913 and which has subscribers scattered throughout the Southwest.

Much of the paper has been printed in Italian because it goes primarily to Italian homes.

Mr. Adin also resigned as Italian Vice-Consul in Dallas and began wrapping a package to be sent to the King of Italy. The package contained the Crown of Cavaliere, a decoration which Mr. Adin received from the King several years ago for meritorious service to Italian people.

As a leader of the state's Italian population Mr. Adin has campaigned for many years urging them to become naturalized American citizens.

Italians Urge Aid

PUEBLO, Colo., June 11 (AP)—Support of the Allies has been urged upon President Roosevelt by the Columbian Federation of the Italian-American Societies of the United States and Canada.

Vincent Massari, President of the Federation and publisher of an Italian newspaper in Pueblo, said yesterday the message was sent before Italy entered the war.

Signor Massari declared Mussolini's entrance into the war would "bring disgrace upon Italy and Italian people. Mussolini has no right nor reason to go against France. France never took anything from Italy. England never took anything from Italy; she bought Malta.

"I hope the Allies win. Most of the Italians in this country think as I do."

Italy's Nationals

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 (AP)—Italy expects support in the form of "moral solidarity"—nothing more—from her nationals in the United States, Antonio Toscani-Millo, Italy's acting Consul-General in San Francisco, said yesterday.

As for Italians who have become naturalized American citizens, Italy asks them to be loyal to this country, Signor Toscani-Millo said at a press conference.

He said there was no organization of Italian Fascists in the United States; that groups such as the Sons of Italy are interested only in "cultural activity."

Italian Resigns

MIAMI, Fla., June 11 (AP)—Dr. J. M. De Graetani, Italian Consular Representative in Miami, resigned yesterday immediately after the Italian declaration of war against the Allies.

"With 4,000 other Italian-Americans in this area," he said, "I felt extremely sorry because of Premier Mussolini's decision. We feel that Italy should not have gone into the war."

The doctor, a leader of Italian-born citizens, said he could not continue as that nation's Consular Representative under the circumstances.

"We are American citizens," he added. "Our duty, our homes and our love are here. We are not Americans by the accident of birth, but because we selected it for our home."

All of Italy (Texas) Opposes Mussolini

By the Associated Press

Italy, Texas, June 11

This Texas town—population about 1,300—wants the world to know that its residents are not in sympathy with the course on which the Italy of Benito Mussolini embarked.

Immediately after Signor Mussolini's entrance into the war, citizens of Italy, Texas, assembled in a mass meeting and authorized the following communication to President Roosevelt:

"On this day, Italy, through its Premier, declared war against France and England. This declaration was from Italy across the sea. There is another Italy (Texas) whose entire citizenship denounces this action. . . ."

Full Week Asked In Airplane Work

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, President of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., suggests a longer work-week for the aviation industry.

Major Fleet told an audience at the Aero Club Banquet that the United States could "accelerate" plane deliveries by "increasing the work week to include a full working day on Saturday."

He also announced that 684 men are working at the Fleet Aircraft Company's plant at Fort Erie, Ontario, and that he saw there 13 planes ready for delivery to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Another speaker, Earl R. Southee of New York, a flying specialist with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, stressed that the CAA program for training college students "is still a civilian program although it has its military significance."

Mr. Southee said the goal of the program was to produce 45,000 pilots by next spring.

1,000-a-Day Planes Easy, Ford Asserts

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Edsel Ford said today after a conference with William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Commission, that his company was ready to swing into mass production of airplanes as soon as the Government granted it contracts.

DETROIT, June 11 (AP)—Mass production of high-speed pursuit planes for the United States Army—at least 1,000 a day within six months—not only will be a simple task, Henry Ford said today, but they can be rolled off his assembly lines without interruption to normal output of automobiles.

Mr. Ford made this assertion in an interview after he and his engineers had thoroughly inspected yesterday the type of plane the United States War Department believes would be "most needed in an emergency." It was a Curtiss P-40, single-engined machine with a top speed of 367 miles an hour.

Mr. Ford, disclosing that he had been working on a new airplane motor for some time, indicated that he was ready to get under way as soon as a go-ahead order is received from the War Department. Today Edsel Ford, his son, along with two other members of the Ford staff, were in Washington for further conference with representatives of the War Department. They left for the Capital a few hours after completing their examination of the army plane sent to the Ford airport at Mr. Ford's request.

Mr. Ford, who examined the interior of the plane's cockpit and then crawled under the wings for a closer inspection of its construction, smiled confidently as he completed his personal survey and turned the big speedster over to his engineering staff.

"It was not a bit more complicated than I anticipated," he said today. "All we have to do is to get the first one right; the remainder of the volume then becomes merely a production job."

Welding, he said, would replace the thousands of rivets in the plane he visions in mass production. "Also," he added, "we will do all our own tooling for the job, once we get the order to get under way." Mr. Ford recently completed construction of one of the largest and best equipped tool and die plants in the industry within the huge River Rouge plant at Dearborn.

It was suggested to the mass production genius that what he proposed in airplane construction would revolutionize the aviation industry just as assembly-line principles did the manufacture of automobiles years ago.

Germans Ignore America As 'Lightning War' Factor

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 11—If America expects to have any influence in Europe at this fateful moment, it is felt here that it will have to do more than make speeches, write editorials, and send 50 obsolescent Navy dive bombers to Canada.

The fact is that on this side of the fighting front, Washington's current activities are making almost no impression.

It is true that the attitude of unconcern of the average German citizen depends partly on the fact that he has not been informed of the rapid shift of public opinion in America.

This morning's press, for example, discloses nowhere the slightest hint of America's stirring interest in the war. The only dispatches printed from America are two quotations from reports of American correspondents here, who have recently been at the front behind the German lines, and one brief report of a speech by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, which presents him as advising America to forget the "nightmares about planes attacking America" and concentrate on domestic American problems.

The German who is told what is being done in America is likely to remark: "Yes, but what could America do?"

Mild Surprise Expressed

Some Germans express mild surprise that America is becoming so active, but it seems never to shake their confidence that nothing now can stop the forward march of Adolf Hitler's armies. Even should America formally enter the war tomorrow, it is doubtful whether the move would cause any widespread uneasiness among the mass of the German people.

As for the Government officials, who are fully aware of American developments, one finds the same complete unconcern manifesting itself here in Berlin in a sort of benign friendliness toward us American correspondents.

They see no point in disturbing the mass of German people by permitting widespread publication of American developments, and neither are they themselves disturbed.

Their confidence is hardly surprising as Norway abandons its fight on the Scandinavian front, while German armies in France are within about 30 miles of Paris at two different points—Gisors to the west and Soissons further to the east. The German Navy, moreover, despite its previous heavy losses, dares to risk the only two modern battleships of the German fleet, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, against the British sea power around Narvik.

Confident of Supremacy

Such boldness and daring has already paid heavy dividends against their cautious opponents.

And if the anticipation of the quick collapse of the French armies is not fulfilled, it is asked what America can do in effect to make a significant shift in the military balance of power.

Planes cannot take away the air control from Germany unless they come literally in thousands and, what is more, come with experienced pilots.

The Allies, too, need tanks in thousands, which the United States Army has in hundreds.

The Germans, looking over the broad field of war, see England isolated from France by withdrawal of the English armies, and America isolated, due to the nonexistence of quantities of war materials necessary to affect the balance.

Therefore, it is concluded that the French armies alone face them, and this obstacle, if unaided, they believe they are able to handle quickly and easily.

Roosevelt Asks $50,000,000 For Red Cross Refugee Work

Continued from Page 1

here that a victory for "the gods of force and hate would endanger institutions of democracy" and pledged to the Allies "the material resources of this Nation."

Coming to Charlottesville, the shrine of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Roosevelt made his strongest speech yet in criticism of the totalitarian dictatorships and in support of the embattled democracies. Indeed, the President departed from his prepared address to add a phrase characterizing the entrance of Italy into the war.

In slowly measured words he charged that "on this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor."

President Is Serious

There was a hush and then a burst of applause. There could be no doubt either of the President's moral intensity or of his ability to communicate it to his audience, both to those in the college gymnasium before him and to those unseen millions listening by radio.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke easily, without lifting his voice or beating the desk in front of him, and he occasionally smiled, as he did when he said of the preparedness program that "signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead"; but on the whole it was one of the most serious speeches he has delivered and one carrying most conviction.

Instead of an America safe through isolation, he described a "helpless nightmare" of the people of the United States "without freedom, lodged in prison, handcuffed, hungry and fed through the bars from day to day by the contemptuous, unpitying masters of other continents."

Peace Efforts Told

He related the long diplomatic efforts to keep Italy out of the war. There was no threat that America would be carried into active warfare, but a complete identification of American sympathies and interests with the Allies and a call to America to reinforce its defenses to the limit of its power.

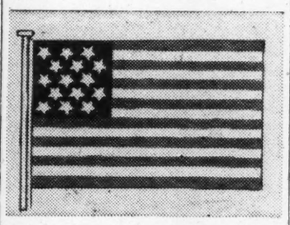
The speech was the President's ringing answer to Premier Mussolini's declaration of war.

"I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion," he said. And he added, "The love of freedom is still fierce and steady in the Nation today."

Flag of the Free

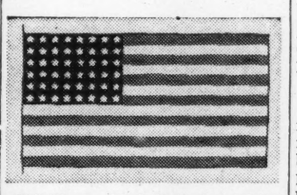
The Cambridge or Grand Union flag is almost a mystery flag because of scarcity of records. Ashes of one Grand Union flag were reported going down in Lake Champlain as the British burned the United States vessel, Royal Savage, 1776.

The Betsy Ross flag resulted from a Continental Congress resolution on the first Flag Day, June 14, 1777: "That the flag of the United States of America be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."



The Star Spangled Banner, a flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes flying over Fort McHenry, Md., in 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem on an envelope while he was a prisoner on a British vessel attacking the United States fort.

The Great Star Flag of 1818 was the wrong design to allow a new star for each new state, but it was the first to follow the congressional order limiting the stripes to 13. Capt. Samuel C. Reed, designer, also suggested parallel arrangement of stars for war vessel flags.



Old Glory added the forty-eighth star when Arizona ratified the Constitution Feb. 14, 1912, to rate the last star in the sixth row. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, officially fixed the stars in parallel lines in 1896.

Italy Expects Rich Spoils In Nazi-Fascist Europe

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 11—Italy's war—this war against the Allies which officially began at one minute past midnight today—is, in Fascist eyes, a war of new imperialisms against the old.

It is a war of opposing concepts, of government by regimentation against democracy.

And it is a war of the "new machines" of destruction against the conventional forms of warfare.

Into this war Premier Mussolini has plunged with his aims unlimited by specific territorial demands.

When the war is over, Italy hopes to have economic riches from new colonies and military domination in the Mediterranean, and together with Germany control of the political organization of Western Europe.

Not All Enthusiasm

Yet it is a war which many of the Italian people apparently regard without enthusiasm.

This does not mean that there can be outright opposition under the regimented form of government which Italy enjoys.

But to stand in the middle of the Piazza Venezia, and hear the words spoken which set a nation into war was a most revealing experience.

There were Italians of all kinds and classes. There men and women and even a scattering of children. Some marched in proudly with banners flying which satirized the Allies. Some were in uniform. Others were in the patched working clothes of laborers.

During the moment of waiting for the Duce's speech, the hot afternoon sun slanted through the crenulations of the ancient brown-walled palace and gradually dropped out of sight, leaving the square in an afterglow.

Cheers billowed across the crowd. But it was clearly evident that the cheers came from a point where the Fascist organization was concentrated.

Civilians mostly waited breathless, without saying much, realizing the potential gravity of the occasion.

The fervent enthusiasm which greeted the Duce's words is well known to the outside listening world, for it must have filled up microphones and all but submerged parts of the Duce's speech.

What could not be transmitted to the outside world was the panorama of facts.

The prevailing expression was that of Fascist groups, young, enthusiastic, eyes lifted towards the Duce with almost hypnotic loyalty. But there were still others who watched as the people of ancient Rome must have watched similar events in the near-by Forum, struggling to adjust themselves to the magnitude of what was taking place.

They had come laughing and joking. But for the most part they departed from the Square appropriately in silence.

Rome Made "Open City"

As a sequel, today, in order to marshal Italy's resources the Cabinet increased taxes, some levies being raised to 100 per cent. Rents, prices, and salaries were fixed to prevent speculation. All offenses formerly punishable by life imprisonment were made capital offenses.

Rome itself was made "an open city" legally not liable to air attack, as the military command and Ministries directing the armed forces left for headquarters elsewhere.

And King Victor Emmanuel in a proclamation dated from the "zone of operation" entrusted "to the Chief of the Government, the Duce of Fascism and the First Marshal of the Empire, command of the troops operating on every front."

The fact that the King himself is somewhere at the front, and his son, the Prince of Piedmont, is one of the highest military officials in charge of operations, indicates more than any other event how the war has been placed on the broadest possible national basis by the Fascist Government.

Business Much As Usual

There was no great immediate change in the outward life of the nation today. Shops opened without any new restrictions on the sale of food and merchandise as yet. There is less gas pressure in the pipes to heat Italian breakfasts, but gas has been partly curtailed for several months to save fuel. Apart from the armies themselves, Italy has been in a state of semiwar for some time. Greater sacrifices will be expected from the people, the Duce said. The extent and duration of these will, of course, be determined by the extent and duration of the war itself. To the Italian people, whose Government had already led them through two wars in Ethiopia and Spain, plus the Albanian campaign in the past few years, further sacrifices will be a matter of degree, in an effort to which they have become accustomed.

Developments in the military sphere are awaited with the greatest interest. The Duce's statement to the surrounding neutral countries that he has no intention of involving them in the war was not unexpected. Italy has devoted much time and energy in recent months to constructing a stable Balkan situation on its rear. For Italy as well as to Germany now, the Danubian area is an important base of supplies. Hence the Italian press today reports approvingly the decision of Balkan nations to preserve strict neutrality.

Localized Conflict Hinted

However, the fact that the Duce included Turkey and Egypt within his warning assurances, saying sternly that their peace "depends upon them, only upon them," suggested an effort to localize the conflict. The point was elaborated by Virginio Gayda, the Duce's journalistic spokesman, writing that these countries will be left alone "if they do not associate themselves directly or indirectly with the war maneuvers of England and France." Italy and Germany, he said, "do not intend to overturn the peace of Europe except to the extent required by the necessities of the conflict."

Among the war posters carried in the Piazza Venezia yesterday, none were directed toward Egypt or Turkey. For some days the Italian press has been carrying reports that the relationship of these countries to the Allies has been weakening under the impact of Allied reverses in Flanders. Turkish and Egyptian newspapers and political groups are reported to have been favoring isolation in the event of Italy's entry into the war. As the Duce intimated, it remains to be seen whether this trend will now be continued. Moreover, to rephrase Signor Gayda, the war is the thing, and it cannot now be predicted in what direction military necessity will eventually carry it.

Italy Boosts Taxes

ROME, June 11 (AP) — The Italian Cabinet today "adjusted" the tax on real estate transfers to repress hoarding and speculation by investors.

An extraordinary 2 per cent tax was levied on all wages not subject hitherto to the income tax.

Income taxes were raised 25 to 100 per cent and a special tax of 5 to 20 per cent was imposed on directors of commercial corporations.

Capital punishment was decreed for homicide, robbery, extortion, kidnaping for robbery, rape and all other crimes punishable in peacetime by life imprisonment.

A special tribunal for the defense of the State was set up to try capital cases.

Reservists called to arms, however, would benefit by suspension of penal sentences if they redeemed themselves by "acts of particular valor."

U. S. Taking Over

ROME, June 11 (AP) — The American Embassy staff worked overtime yesterday preparing to take over British, French and South African affairs.

The staff also helped various Latin-American citizens who have asked the American Embassy's aid in getting steamship and railroad accommodations.

Laborite Offers British Agenda

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Thirteen out of 44 questions presented to the House of Commons today were posed by Mr. F. S. Cocks, Labor Member of Parliament, who suggested—among other things—that:

Members of Parliament carry revolvers for defense.

A Deputy Prime Minister for home defense be named.

Isolated gasoline filling stations be closed.

Children be taken to the Dominions for safety.

Official estimates place the cost of answering each parliamentary question at about $5.

More U. S. Airplanes Going to the Allies

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Forty-three Navy planes awaited favorable weather today to take off for Houlton, Maine, for delivery to the Allies as Federal authorities inquired into the cause of the crash of another.

Fourteen of the ships are in Albany and 29 in Buffalo.

While Federal investigators declined comment on the crash of the bomber yesterday near Mariaville, 15 miles northwest of here, which fatally injured Pilot Allan B. Lullman of St. Louis, Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President and General Manager of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said "reports are that the cause was laid to unexpected weather conditions."

U. S. War Action Favored By Leading Episcopalian

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Bishop Alexander Mann of the Pittsburgh Episcopal Diocese heard Premier Mussolini's voice announce war against the Allies, then declared before a luncheon gathering:

"This brutal attack upon human dignity, human rights, human freedom, must be stopped and in this stoppage we must do our part. The position which to me seems Christian is to take arms in defense of the liberty and welfare of our fellow citizens."

He addressed a branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Weber Retires as Head Of Musicians' Union

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11 (AP)—Joseph N. Weber, of New York City, President of the American Federation of Musicians for 40 years, announced his retirement at the opening of the union's forty-fifth annual convention.

The convention adopted a resolution asking Congress to enact "such legislation as is necessary to make it unlawful for parties with subversive inclinations to be voted for or recognized at the polls or otherwise."

Story of Army and Navy Told In Exhibits at San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay, June 11—Eleven guns, saluting foreign consuls general stationed in San Francisco, and flag-raising ceremonies marked the official opening today of the United States Government's $322,000 exhibit at Golden Gate International Exposition.

It was Uncle Sam's day at the fair. National defense, keyed to the times, is the most vivid feature of the Federal exhibits. A gray Coast Guard cruiser is anchored at the Federal Dock just east of the island. Facing it, in camouflage dress, is a huge Flying Fortress, B-17 type bomber, through which hundreds of fair-goers stream.

Inside one wing of the Federal Building, murals depict the development of the United States Army from 1776 through various national military crises to the present. Miniature Coast artillery guns, mechanically operated, explain this type of defense; while elsewhere the field arrangement of mechanized cavalry is shown. Use of tanks and smoke-screen apparatus is illustrated.

Attracting the most attention is an exhibit of rifles used by the United States Army, with the much-discussed Garand rifle.

The Diorama

In the far end of the defense wing of the buildings are full-sized models of United States Marine Corps men, showing their regalia as it has developed from early times. A huge diorama portrays the United States fleet, including an aircraft carrier. Planes in formation circle overhead. A Link trainer, used by air pilot instructors, is open to anyone desiring to receive free instruction in flying.

Models of famous United States ships include the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's Flagship at Manila Bay, and the famous frigate, the Constitution ("Old Ironsides").

A camera used in reconnaissance work by the Air Corps is on display. Also shown are various types of bombs and a submarine mine.

One exhibit represents ski troops, reminiscent of Finland.

In addition to these illustrations of national defense, a complete United States Army Company of 217 men is stationed at Camp Hunter Liggett on the island. Plans call for an actual bomb-proof shelter and a series of trench fortifications.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority in one wing of the Federal Building demonstrates with working models the intricate planning and co-ordination behind air transportation.

F. B. I. Steps In

With so much emphasis at present on fifth column activity in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation exhibit, showing the complete operation of the F. B. I., attracts much notice. A finger-printing department is operated for those who wish to register for purposes of identification and record.

Other departmental exhibits include the Secret Service Bureau, the Customs Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture.

An outdoor exhibit, dominated by a model of a cross section of the General Sherman Sequoia, 272 feet high, the largest tree in the world, located in Sequoia National Park, tells of the work of the National Parks and the United States Forest Service. The tree cross-section model measures 32 feet in diameter.

The Federal Housing program, including actual rural and city slum buildings and murals of housing projects, occupies a prominent place, and various aspects of the WPA program are displayed.

One feature in this section of the Federal Buildings is a $30,000 working model of Boulder Dam. The Federal Recreation Center auditorium offers six educational films and a marionette show.

Italy's New Role Rouses Argentina To Guard Border

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 11 (AP)—Italy's entrance into the European war has caused new problems of neutrality for Argentina, home of some 2,000,000 persons of Italian extraction.

For one thing, the Italian step increased many-fold the possibilities of "fifth column" activities since pro-Fascist organizations here long have been outspokenly anti-British in sentiment.

Nationalists likewise frequently have engaged in activities bearing the stamp of strong anti-British and pro-German or pro-Italian feelings.

Argentina last night began unusual precautions to watch its frontiers with five countries following conferences of President Ortiz with his War, Navy, Foreign, and Interior Ministers.

It was learned from authoritative quarters that a particular watch was being kept on the Formosa region neighboring Paraguay.

Three gunboats left Buenos Aires for unannounced destinations, giving rise to reports they were sailing up the Uruguay River which washes the shores of Uruguay and Brazil.

Official circles deferred comment on Italy's belligerency, but the man in the street expressed little surprise.

The spread of the war cut another large segment from Argentina's overseas trade. In addition to heavy meat contracts, Italy had just established credits for the purchase of 1,000,000 pesos (about $298,000) worth of cereals and other products, all of which have not been shipped.

The Government ordered all Argentine merchant ships in home ports to stay there and directed all those abroad to return home immediately.

Meanwhile, 11 Italian ships totaling more than 55,000 tons lay in Brazilian ports awaiting orders.

Put yourself in the heart of a vacation picture

Get away from town. Go into the deep countryside — out where trees splash cool shadows over turf-cushioned paths — where katydids sing in the heat of summer morning.

Over vast areas of lovely America all outdoors is calling you to come — come with carefree heart, to taste and absorb the refreshment of nature at its verdant loveliest. Go vacationing!

LET HOTEL, RESORT, AND TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR HELP YOU PICK YOUR VACATION SPOT.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Does Your Everyday Speech Step Out in Rags?

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Away With Slovenly Speech!

Slipshod Talk Is Sheer Laziness. Clear Enunciation Can Be Self-Taught and Is Orderly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many times the inability to hear a person is due to the speaker's poor enunciation. It is surprising how much better understood we are if we speak, not more loudly, but more distinctly. The other day on the bus I heard, "Anybody c'n read the liticher in the liberry." How we would criticize Bette Davis or Clark Gable for speaking like that! If we hear speech like that from the lips of a comedian, it makes us laugh.

Yet in our own lives it is no laughing matter. A girl who had set her heart on becoming a teacher, who had been chosen out of more than a hundred applicants, was turned down last year at a teachers' college because of her poor speech.

A minister considers himself a failure because he has not been chosen for a large city parish, not realizing that though he has a fine character and good ideas, he does not really inspire his congregations in his sermons. They are poorly spoken. A business man is invited to address a group of students. He admits his inadequacy only when he finds that the words he planned to use do not flow readily from "lazy lips."

Good voices are almost 100 per cent made. True, some people might have naturally pleasing voices, but the ability to be heard by crowds, or to speak clearly and distinctly are all consciously-acquired habits. A year or two ago a girl came from a small town in New England to attend a school of expression. Her squeaky, jerky speech was laughable, but she was determined to become a platform reader. Four years of training completely changed her voice. Now it is low, cultured, musical, and far more natural in expression and tone than her former country twang.

Not many of us have the opportunity or the desire to make public speaking our life work. But we all have to speak. Talking is our chief means of communication. Through talking we make or break friendships, conduct business interviews, bring up our children, win political campaigns, make love. We are constantly selling ourselves in one way or another, and our voices are the most important part of our equipment.

Can you be understood when you wish to be understood?

Try saying these tongue twisters so the words and sense (or lack of it) are clear.

1. Peter Proctor picked posies for Prissy and Patty.
2. Mrs. Morton makes marvelous muffins and mixes nifty mince meat.
3. Billy blundered blindly onto the brink of the buff bluff.
4. Flora Frog flattered fleet Frank Frog by flirting.

Can you say "While Willie whistled he whittled," without stumbling? Can you say it so your husband or wife or sister or brother can understand you? Ah, I thought so! You tripped over the "whittled," but you can get around it if you just relax your jaw and make those lips move! Exaggerate at first. Pronounce each word slowly and very distinctly. Try putting the words together slowly, then a little faster.

When you are able to say the sentence so you can be understood by someone near you, try enunciating it so you can be heard and understood by a person in the next room. Feel your tones come from your whole body. Take the word "while" for instance. You could, of course, pronounce that indifferently, slumped back in your chair; or you could sit or stand up straight, take a deep breath and let the word emanate from somewhere down deep. To the unobservant the word might sound the same, but I'll guarantee it will be heard farther without seeming any louder.

Whenever you are about to speak try sitting or standing very straight. Take a good big breath for your tones to ride on. Relax your throat and move your lips so they'll get the B's and P's and D's across. Make such combinations as FL sharp and clear, pushing the sound out between your front teeth and lower lip instead of allowing your breath to billow out through all your teeth and upper cheeks. This makes a sound something like FHL instead of FL.

BL sounds coming at the beginning of a word are made by clever gymnastics of the tongue and lips. Lazy lips will make a "bluh" out of it. Active lips form the sound at the front of the mouth and the word following is bounced off the tongue from between the lips. Thus, blight, bleak, bliss. Pronounce these words out loud, in front of a mirror. Are you making good use of your lips and tongue? Are you forming the words crisply and accurately?

Try reading a paragraph from the paper to some member of your family. Can you be understood? Do you get every word across? Does your listener know what you are reading? If the answer is "no," look to your lips. See if they are doing their proper work. Study them in your mirror as you speak and don't be afraid of using them! Do it with exaggeration until you get the feeling of the words, and then more naturally. Practice on the following words and phrases. Ask your friends how many they can pronounce correctly.

gasped
indefatigable
manufactured—not "manerfacherd."
How do you do?—not "Howjaddoo."
particularly—not "pa'tickly."
right face!—not "righ' face."
library—not "liberry."
fifths—not "fifths."
capable
fists
depth of the blue
She gasped prettily
Twirling blonde tresses
I crept by many places

Practice these as you dress in the morning. Live down America's reputation for slovenly speech. Speak clearly so that people will like to listen to you.

Emily Seaber Parcher

Boecker

Miss Helen Pfeifer, a student, in one of the greenhouses of the Botany Building, Wellesley College.

International Friends

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Round Tablers:

There are many topics or subjects we can bring up for discussion which we all can share with our International Friends. Speaking of International Friends, think of it, it was only a short time ago that these International Friends seemed so far away, and now just like our next-door neighbors. No doubt several things are accountable: the radio, improved means of travel, increased letter writing. And still another is our International Daily Newspaper, bringing us educational and descriptive news of our International Friends—The Christian Science Monitor, a wonderful paper to read. So fellow members let us do our part to become better acquainted with our International Friends. (Mr.) C. G. W.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Greetings from our Monitor Reading Group, Nottingham. We established ourselves last autumn and are now a happy band of pilgrims sailing merrily along. Our twelve members would like to correspond with fellow Round Tablers, wherever they may be on their hobbies, their views and general topics.

We hold our meetings fortnightly. Here we eagerly gather round to hear the latest reports from the Round Table, that vast organization at which are represented the youth of the world, inspired with love, truth, and justice.

We were impressed by Miss A. O.'s letter in the Monitor issue of January 23rd, for it was through the good service of friends that brought several of us into the happy circle, and we feel very grateful for the friendships, happiness, and jolly company, that exists in our group.

That small inconspicuous word "Service" can mean so much—in fact to accept the word in its deepest meaning can cover life itself, for in the first instance we are always on Service to God and secondly to all God's children. Every action can be Service of some kind. (Mr.) A. C.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Editor:

How interesting the Round Table is—it is about time I dropped from the audience and become active. Almost a year ago I "graduated" from the Mail Bag through which I have made many lasting friendships.

Sometime ago I read in one of the letters printed in this column about a Poetry Round Robin and I wonder ever since if it would be possible to have more information on this interesting item, also if it would be possible for me to join one.

Canton is a beautiful town and in recent years a program of conservation is making it even more so by stretching parks completely around us. McKinley's monument is still the main spot of interest. It is the last resting place of one of our Presidents, William McKinley. The grounds around the monument are so well planted and cared for that it is an excellent place to go to study birds, flowers, for trees, but above all to think, for it is a quiet spot of celestial beauty.

The Monitor has been unusually helpful throughout my school days and now that I am away from school it is still educating me. This Tuesday meeting of young people from all over the world has added its share. Thank you for the many interesting and educating hours you have given, both directly and indirectly. (Miss) M. R. M.

* * *

We have taken a big step ahead, any of us, when we realize that through our own thoughtful reading we can go on with our education, indefinitely.

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

'Big' Enough to Meet College Problems

The college experience should be considered by every young person who has the distinct privilege of it as one of the most important periods in a developing life. It is, in most cases, a final attempt for one to prepare himself in a comparatively short period for, let us hope, many years of successful and happy living. It is expensive but worth what it costs if one accepts it seriously and gets something worthwhile out of it. But, there is no good reason for throwing money away for a college training on those who have not outgrown their adolescence.

Many of you are about to make application for college. Do you fully realize all that is involved in this? Merely because you are six feet tall and weigh one hundred and eighty pounds does not necessarily mean that you are "big" enough to meet and satisfactorily solve the problems that college life is certain to present to you. One must be mature in his thinking, in his reasoning, in his evaluations and in judgments if he expects to succeed in college. He should fully understand that this is true even before he files an application blank.

—C. H. Sampson in the Huntington (School) Record.

Through the Editor's Window

Youth Pacifism and Adult Self-Absorption

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost daily of late someone has expressed to me genuine concern over what seems like a "peace-at-any-price" attitude of American youth toward the present world situation. "Keep us out of war" slogans these young people glibly sling about, but their answer to how this can be done (on the part of those who have even thought as far as an answer) sounds to most adults like mere ostrich stuff.

Not to say that all young people show what seems to their elders a lack of understanding of world conditions. Yet the recent petition to President Roosevelt demanding that the United States send no supplies, money, or men to Europe, signed by 1,486 Yale students, could, it is felt, be duplicated among too many other groups of young people. Also the fact that adult statements to the effect that sending supplies to the Allies will help settle things before trouble spreads in America's direction have been widely scoffed at by youth, disturbs youth's elders.

* * *

One's heart goes out to our young people with their "muddled thinking," as Prof. Arnold Whitridge calls it. After all, their opinions are a result of our own coaching. They have only been "well taught" in the way we have taught them. I believe Archibald MacLeish is right in pointing to the cynical influence exerted upon youth by books by Ernest Hemingway, Walter Millis, John Dos Passos, Richard Aldington, and others. That is, I believe he is right as far as his comment goes.

Our young people, it is true, have eagerly read volume after volume that has attempted to indoctrinate its readers with the conviction that all war is avoidable, that all one needs to do, instead, is to be co-operative with an aggressor and everybody will be friends. A highly active aggressive thought, which would destroy individual freedom of opinion, through political, social, and economic conquering of peoples followed by regimentation, is so new a phenomenon that when many of those books which have fed our youth were published, the arguments in them, unchallenged by this more recent world manifestation, seemed thoroughly sound.

A point to remember, then, if we are to help instead of condemn youth, is that many adults, too, read and believed the ideas in those same books. The temper of our opinion was very different "before Munich" from that it has come to be "since the Netherlands." We adults have changed. Furthermore, we brought to the reading of those "best sellers," if we did read them, a far richer tapestry of experience than could our young people. To them it was exclusively fact, enscribing the horizon of their knowledge. To us it was more likely to be reaction-opinion; and while we, too, at the moment held this opinion, we knew we had previously held other opinions and therefore we unconsciously remained more flexible as to possible further change.

* * *

I said I agreed with Mr. MacLeish as far as his comment goes. I would go this much further—and so, I am convinced, would Archibald MacLeish. Not only do I feel that we cannot say other than that youth is merely an obedient student of our own inadequate teaching, prattling today exactly the sort of thing we ourselves five or ten years ago announced as final fact. (Remember?) But also, I feel that youth's evident superficiality of judgment—based upon narrowness of outlook taking form in a passionate belief that certain interpretations of post-war disillusionments are completely true—can be traced to our own failure to include young people in our own lives and exploratory discussion as fully as we should.

How many of us, for example, give time to building up real friendships with young people—not in general but individually. Every boy and girl, every young man and young woman, should experience that enrichment and joy which can come only with having at least one fine older man or woman who is a reliable and valued friend. There are boys and girls who go through life without such a friend. And it is for us adults to cry among ourselves "Shame!" that we are willing to let this happen.

There are young men and girls in college who find in some professor their very first adult friend—and yet a professor, no matter how much he or she loves and believes in young people, has so many, through the years, that seldom can mutual comradeship come first. That same young man or girl should have had through the years, a neighbor, a parent, or someone at church, for a really deep friend, with long talks, little jaunts together, letters when away at school or camp—all the riches that friendship can bring.

We adults cannot go back and bring up this generation of youth over again, but we can at least begin now. It may not be easy to take first steps. We have taught our youth to get along without our comradeship. But even though we may have to build slowly in order to win confidence and build well, we can at least begin—in our homes, our neighborhoods, our business organizations, and elsewhere. And we can build for tomorrow in yet another way: we can help the young people of today to take more interest in their young sisters and brothers, so that they as they enter "adulthood" may make more intelligent effort to keep the next generation with them in comradeship.

Youth should always have the chance to know more about the life and thought of the age directly preceding it. It is safer, too, for the years that lie ahead, that youth in any period build its opinions and attitudes on something more permanent and more truly interpretative than reaction literature of cynical younger writers and similar untempered viewpoints. This, to a greater degree than I think we have made the effort to realize, depends upon those of us who are their "older brothers and sisters."

A Tuesday Column

More Valuable

"I thoroughly believe in a university education for both men and women; but I believe a knowledge of the Bible without a college course is more valuable than a college course without the Bible. . . . Our Nation today is the hope of Western civilization. This is because she was built on the Bible, in which she has discovered the Truth that makes men free. I can offer no more patriotic advice to my fellow countrymen than to urge them to read the Bible regularly and thoughtfully, so that when the nations now at war lay down their arms—exhausted, impoverished, hopeless—they may turn to America for healing, light, and guidance."

William Lyon Phelps

The Teacher's Responsibility

Almost every great man has acknowledged his indebtedness to some inspiring teacher. Marcus Aurelius in his "Meditations" begins with a list of his relatives and teachers from whom he had acquired the habits that formed his character. Louis Agassiz inspired most of the teachers of biology in America, and the granite boulder that marks his grave bears the simple inscription, "A Teacher." There is no finer, no greater eulogy than this. Even he who was the greatest among the sons of men was known as "a teacher come from God." Upon the teachers of America rest to a large extent the opportunity and responsibility of making America safe for democracy. In the presence of the downfall of democracies throughout the world it is the duty of the teachers of America to highly resolve that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

—Edwin G. Conklin

27 LANGUAGES

I SPEAK ANY LANGUAGE IN A FEW MONTHS BY LINGUAPHONE UNIQUE METHOD BRINGS VOICES OF NATIVE MASTERS INTO YOUR OWN HOME. SEND FOR FREE BOOK

LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York

COLLEGES **COLLEGES**

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

College of Liberal Arts

Offers a broad program of college subjects serving as a foundation for the understanding of modern culture, social relations, and technical achievement. Students may concentrate in any of the following fields: Biology, Chemistry, Economics-Sociology, English (including an option in Journalism), and Mathematics-Physics. Varied opportunities available for vocational specialization. Degree: Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts.

College of Engineering

Offers curricula in Civil, Mechanical (with Diesel, Air-Conditioning, and Aeronautical options), Electrical, Chemical, Industrial Engineering, and Engineering Administration. Classroom study is supplemented by experiment and research in well-equipped laboratories. Degree: Bachelor of Science in the professional field of specialization.

College of Business Administration

Offers six curricula: Accounting, Banking and Finance, Marketing and Advertising, Public Administration, Journalism, and Industrial Administration. Each curriculum provides a sound training in the fundamentals of business practice and culminates in special courses devoted to the various professional fields. Degree: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

School of Law

Offers three-year day and four-year evening undergraduate programs leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. A minimum of two years of college work, or its full equivalent, required for admission to undergraduate programs. Case method of instruction.
The School also offers a two-year evening program open to graduates of approved law schools and leading to the degree of Master of Laws.
Undergraduate and graduate programs admit men and women.

School of Business

Offers curricula through evening classes in Accounting, Industrial Management, Distributive Management, and Engineering and Business, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration in specified fields. Preparation for C. P. A. Examinations. A special four-year curriculum in Law and Business Management leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science degree with appropriate specification is also offered. Shorter programs may be arranged. Co-educational.

Evening Courses of College of Liberal Arts

Certain courses of the College of Liberal Arts in the fields of English, Literature and the Social Sciences are offered during evening hours. These courses constitute a three-year program equivalent in hours to one-half the requirement for the A.B. or S.B. degree and provide general education and preparation for admission to the School of Law. Associate in Arts title conferred. Co-educational.

The Colleges of Liberal Arts, Engineering and Business Administration offer day programs for men only, and are conducted on the co-operative plan. After the freshman year, students may alternate their periods of study with periods of work in the employ of business or industrial concerns at ten-week intervals. Under this plan they gain valuable experience and earn a large part of their college expenses.

For further information regarding any of the above schools, address:
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
All Schools except School of Law: 360 Huntington Avenue
School of Law: 47 Mt. Vernon Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone connecting all departments—KENmore 5800

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

COLLEGES
United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
ENGINEERING
World-famous for technical two-year courses in Civil Electrical, Mechanical Chemical, Aeronautical Radio Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Also short diploma courses (36 weeks) in Surveying, Drafting. Non-essentials eliminated. Tuition, living costs low. Special preparatory department for those who lack required high school work. Students from all parts of the world. Graduates successful. 57th year. Enter June, Sept., Jan., March.
Write for Catalog.
Burton Handy, Pres
B. S. DEGREE IN 2 YEARS
2760 COLLEGE AVE., ANGOLA, IND.

ADULT TRAINING

Special—2 Weeks
PHOTO COURSE
For World's Fair Visitors
This vacation take advantage of opportunity to perfect your technique at New York's Most Modern School. Lecture Demonstrations, field trips to World's Fair, other points including night photography. You learn Fundamentals—paper negative technique—making salon prints. Develop and print your own shots under supervision of instructors, taking back with you a portfolio of prints. Remarkably low cost. Write for folder "A"
THE SCHOOL OF
MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY
136 E. 57th St., Dept. W. F., New York City

ART
United States

EVANSTON ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS 636 CHURCH ST EVANSTON, ILL
ART TRAINING THAT IS PRACTICAL AND PREPARES FOR EVERY ART FIELD
Summer School begins June 17

BOYS' SCHOOLS

EMERSON FOR BOYS 8 to 16 years
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for first or second year of Leading Secondary Schools
Close Comradeship of Masters with Boys
Program of Outdoor Sports the Year Round
For Catalog, Write
Edward Everett Emerson, Headmaster
Box 850, Exeter, N. H.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Stenography, accounting and court reporting. Day and Evening sessions. Special Courses for college men and women. Enroll now. Call, write or telephone State 1881 for Free Bulletin.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

DAY SCHOOL

MERRILL *"Training for Success in Business"*
83rd Year—Day and Evening Sessions
OPEN ALL SUMMER
Brief business and college preparatory courses useful to the college-bound, and to those preparing for high school. Intensive accounting and secretarial courses for those desiring prompt employment. MERRILL has trained and placed 315 in good positions this year. ENTER NOW!
So. Norwalk, Conn. 97 Washington St. Stamford, Conn. 79 Prospect St.

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

HOME STUDY COURSES
United States

A BETTER EDUCATION *for your child* **AT HOME**
This famous 42-year-old modern day school has educated 55,000 children all over the world by mail, at home giving them unsurpassed training in the fundamentals and a broader cultural education that makes them leaders. Kindergarten up to High School. Courses can start any time. No teaching experience required. Get Free Book of complete information. Send Post Card today, giving age of child, to CALVERT SCHOOL, 46 Tuscany Rd., Baltimore, Maryland

COEDUCATIONAL

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL
STAMFORD, CONN.
Extra-Curricular Activities. Every student is required to participate in the well-rounded extra-curricular program at Dayecroft.
Dramatics, dancing, orchestra, swimming, football, field hockey, basketball, baseball.
35 minutes from N. Y.
New York Office Tel. Plaza 8-3133

ARE YOU INTERESTED *in Sports?*

THEN you'll have a great time at The Principia/Upper (High) School; for The Principia not only provides a wide variety of supervised sports, but efficient coaching and complete, modern equipment for each.

"Out of the grandstand into the game!" Tersely, that is Principia's athletic policy for both boys and girls. The numerous Principia teams are so classified that each plays against opponents of comparative size and skill. Thus, each student, from the youngest "first academic" up, has a chance to take part in competitive sport.

On the Upper School campus there are two gyms, two playing fields, a standard size swimming pool, and three tennis courts—with a large and well-laid-out athletic field on the outskirts of the city, a 5-minute ride away.

During the 1939-40 season, Upper School boys engaged in the following contests with other schools: Football, 19 games; basketball, 34 games; golf, 7 games; swimming, 8 meets and 1 tournament; track, 8 meets and 2 tournaments; tennis, 8 matches. Coaching and equipment is also provided for wrestling, boxing, handball, softball, badminton, and table tennis.

Write for Upper (High) School Catalog

The **PRINCIPIA**
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

Decorative Arts Antiques

California Guest Cottages—A Notable Colonial Home

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Old Shops of Royal Street

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

If there ever was a paradise for antique collectors and hobbyists, that spot surely is Royal Street, New Orleans. It's a narrow street cutting down through the old French quarter, lined on both sides with shops of many types, with old buildings of historic significance, with long corridors leading back to courtyards overgrown with luxuriant greenery and teeming with the fragrance of sweet olive and magnolia.

The street was built very narrow in the first place, and shadows of buildings on one side came quickly to the relief of the sun-showered homes on the opposite side. The builders did not allow for modern traffic, and today, with a line of automobiles parked on each side, the one-way streetcar has barely enough room to squeeze slowly through. But, of course, the best way to see such a concentration of quaint shops is on foot. And so, we're off!

A European Aspect

Taking a long view of the narrow thoroughfare from a little elevation at the end near Canal Street, the view easily transports one to some European scene. Homes rise flush from the sidewalks, and delicate wrought iron balconies repeat themselves again and again as far as you can see. Little shops spread forth their wares on first floors, while the second floors are occupied by families, some of them descendants of the Creole families who have lived there four generations.

Precious few places in the United States can point back to the time "before the Americans came." Most cities I know, in the Middle West at least, boast of pioneer ancestors who blazed the trail from the East, founded a community of "good American stock," and later watched the influx of foreign-born—Italians, Poles, and Greeks.

But in New Orleans, the story is opposite. Here the French came first, then the Spanish. In this quaint French quarter, which once constituted the whole of the Crescent City, people felt very close to their relatives and ancestors in France. After the territory passed to Spain, it came into possession of the United States with Jefferson's purchase. Then "the Americans came."

Spanish Influence Conspicuous

All this has left its imprint on the section, now the mecca of antique collectors. The lacy, wrought-iron balconies overhanging the street, we are told, made their first appearance when a Spanish city rose after the fire of 1788 in this old French quarter. Then it was the architecture took on Spanish characteristics. Two- and three-story homes were built, with dark corridors leading back to patios. The fronts of the homes were somewhat forbidding and austere, while in the back, windows overlooked luxuriant growth of semi-tropical plants.

So today, well preserved, these buildings with their interesting shops beckon many a visitor again and again. The shops offer a great variety, and it is never safe to judge from the things displayed in the window what really is the owner's choicer collections. Cluttered with glassware, old silver, and bric-a-brac, and knick-knacks, one such proved a rare place for original grand opera scores. The woman in charge told how she had spent years in gathering these musical bits. There was the opera score of William Tell in several languages, and Handel's Messiah, printed years ago when they were produced in very limited numbers.

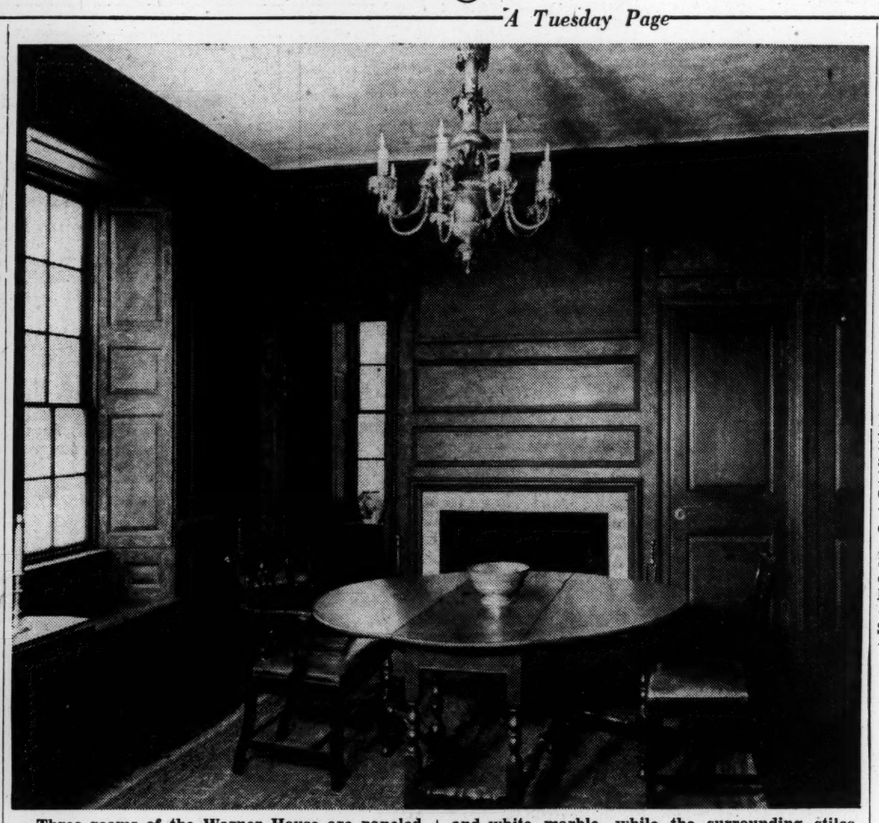
Some of the dealers' places of business have grown from mere shops to establishments of several floors laden with exquisite silver, porcelain, crystal chandeliers, portraits, and whole sets of furniture—room after room of old chairs, tables and beds which have been rehabilitated.

Furniture from old plantation homes, though not so plentiful in antique shops as it used to be, has an interesting and perhaps sad story. Feeling the pinch of poor crops, an owner decides to sacrifice the four-poster bed, or the chest of drawers in the family for generations. We ask about the dozen rosewood carved parlor chairs and are told that these are only a sample of the 25 or 30 in the original outfit which graced the great living room of a fine plantation.

Antiques Shops, and a Silversmith

Across the street we are attracted by a simple window containing old silver, beyond which we see the spurt of flame in the back of the shop. We are just in time to overhear a conversation about a little silver pitcher. It is 125 years old. The customer wants a sugar bowl made to match the pitcher. "Yes, of course, we can do it," the shopkeeper says after he comes back from consulting the silversmith who works in the back room at a little furnace, shaping silver spoons, pins, lockets, pendants and other jewelry.

A few shops farther down we get a strong whiff of cedar, and stepping inside we watch a cabinet maker building Tennessee cedar wood into chests, wardrobes, and bureaus. Attracted by a little pottery vase in a window we ventured into another shop, and while we were pricing it, noticed Mardi Gras costumes on models, and signs pointing to a back room. Through a long passageway with several turns, we came to a kitchen where a Negro mammy with red kerchief around her head was stirring candy. She makes "pralines," famous in New Orleans—those sugary patties studded with pecan meats.



Three rooms of the Warner House are paneled to the ceiling, one being the dining room shown here. The panels are painted in imitation of black-and-white marble, while the surrounding stiles and rails are decorated with flowing curves. This reproduces original painting lately uncovered.

Rare Old Painted Woodwork Found In House of 1720's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Portsmouth, N. H.

Recent discoveries in the Warner House in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, built in 1718-23, have led to restoration of the old painting and marbleizing of the woodwork in the dining room, a portion of which was found intact on the removal of a large piece of furniture. This work was certainly done before 1800, and it is doubtless much earlier. The original panels have been kept intact and the rest has now been skillfully restored throughout the room by the Edward K. Perry Company under the direction of William G. Perry, architect for the restoration of Williamsburg. Along the frames of the panels are alternating leafy scrolls, surrounding the marble patterns in the panels themselves.

The custom of painting interior woodwork in decorative patterns, or to imitate marble, familiarly practiced in England, was adopted in a number of the finest buildings of the Colonies, as shown in the restoration of the Capitol at Williamsburg. One of the most conspicuous examples is a room from Marmion, Virginia, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a room with which this in the Warner House now takes rank.

William Bentley of Salem wrote in his diary in 1816:

"Visited the Woodbridge house to view Holliman's painting. He died about 1744. The great south-east room is panelled, the ground variegated white and black shaded, the panels brown framed in white, above in the chamber the ground white and red variegated shades. One beam until lately covered exhibits all the beauty of this man's coloring."

The Warner House was begun in 1718 and completed in 1723 by Captain Archibald Macpheadris, a wealthy iron merchant, and is one of the finest early eighteenth century houses surviving in America. Built of brick, its walls are eighteen inches thick, and on its construction was spent £6,000, an amazing sum for a house in a colonial town of but a few thousand inhabitants.

Captain Macpheadris married Sarah Wentworth, one of the sixteen children of Governor John Wentworth. They had one daughter, Mary, who inherited the house, and whose second husband was Colonel Jonathan Warner, member of the King's Council, and a man of considerable importance and fashion in Portsmouth. It is from him that the House takes its present-day name. The house remained in the possession of collateral descendants until 1931, when it was sold to the Warner House Association which now cares for its preservation.

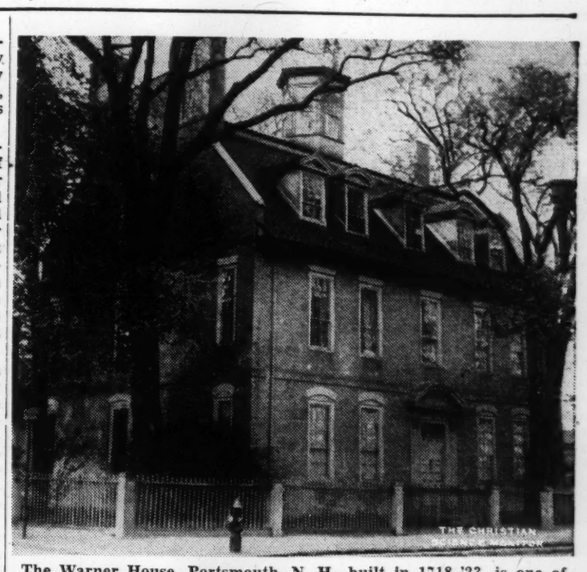
In addition to the restored marbleization, the house possesses many interesting features. Lower hall, dining room, parlor, and the great bed chamber on the second floor are panelled to the ceiling. Two of the rooms have their fireplaces in corners, an unusual feature in a New England house.

Many years ago, the removal of wall paper in the hall, disclosed some very early murals: Governor Phipps, life-size, on a white horse; a lady at a spinning-wheel; scenes from some Continental city, as yet undetermined; a Scriptural representation of Abraham offering up Isaac; and two somewhat mystical East Indian figures. These paintings have recently been given new interest by the conceit that they were painted by Langdon Towne, the hero of Kenneth Roberts's "Northwest Passage."

The Association owns five splendid portraits by Blackburn of various members of the Warner family, some of which were painted for the rooms in which they still hang. The portrait of Polly Warner as a young girl is among the most charming examples of early American portraiture. It was shown in 1939 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in connection with their exhibition of the finest examples of American portraiture.

The Association also owns a number of fine pieces of early American furniture and also enjoys the advantage of loans of furniture from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Gallery of Fine Arts of Yale University, and a number of private collectors.

The House is situated on Daniels Street, close to the Portsmouth end of the Memorial Bridge (to Kittery). It is open to the public (admission 25c) from June 10 to Sept. 15.



The Warner House, Portsmouth, N. H., built in 1718-'23, is one of the finest American homes of its period. Still in original structural condition, it is renovated and furnished in its period, and open to visitors, June 10 to Sept. 15.

A Regional Competitive Exhibition Of Small-House Designs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A competition for the "best" small houses in the New York Metropolitan Area has been opened by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Certificates of Merit will be awarded by the Chapter's Small House Committee, in co-operation with eleven other architectural societies in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, to the architects who designed the houses. Duplicate certificates will be presented to the house owners. Entries may be made until Aug. 31.

All houses within an approximate 50-mile radius of New York City are eligible, providing they do not exceed six rooms, were built for year-round occupancy at a cost of no more than $7,000, and were completed between Jan. 1, 1938, and Jan. 1, 1940. Any architect registered in the state in which the submitted house is located, is qualified for a certificate, and there is no limit to the number of houses an architect may enter.

Entrants must submit blueprints or drawings of their houses as actually constructed, including basement or cellar, if any, and all elevations. At least one glossy photograph of the exterior of the structure is necessary and more than one is desirable, according to the committee. The plans will be judged by a jury of architects, the decisions to be announced on or about Oct. 1. Jury members are ineligible to participate in the competition.

"The purpose of the Certificates of Merit," Herbert Lippman, chairman of the committee," explains, "is to applaud good design and construction in the small house field and to bring recognition to architects for their important contributions to an American design for living. By giving duplicate awards to the clients for whom the houses were designed, the layman's pride should encourage elevated standards of good taste.

"The excellence of exterior design and planning are primary considerations; interior design, construction, site planning, and desirable standardization, will also be considered by the jury."

Entries must be delivered to the Small House Committee, New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, before 6 p. m. on Aug. 30. Each entry must be accompanied by an official entry form, which may be obtained at the headquarters of the New York Chapter or any of the co-operating societies. Rules and regulations governing the competition may also be obtained at these headquarters.

The consent of the present owner of a house must be obtained before the house can be entered for an award. The small House Committee will make every effort to protect material submitted, but takes no responsibility, the announcement says. Mounting, framing, matting and special titling for entries are not necessary.

Booklets for Home Decorators

A few weeks ago we called attention to the novel and enormous paint and color style guide that Sherwin-Williams was distributing to master painters and dealers—the most lavish use of color-photography this country has seen. This folio, which opens to three feet in width, is now supplemented by a 28-page pamphlet for all householders. In it, both exteriors and interiors of many houses are shown, in the exact colors which are suggested for customers to use.

Called Home Decorator and Color Guide, it takes the place of the familiar color cards manufacturers have issued for many years. It goes far beyond in assistance to buyers, for complete color schemes are pictured, with carpets and upholstery goods shown in accurate colors also.

Practically, this 7½" by 9" booklet holds much of the information and help that is found in the giant volume, and the color printing seems to be just as satisfactory The announcement gives the impression that these are for general distribution, presumably by sellers of Sherwin-Williams paints.

Among the useful hints found in its pages, the following are some that might well be pasted in every family scrap-book:

Light painted walls make a room seem larger; dark patterned walls close it in.

Pastels are primary colors lightened with white and do not clash like bright colors.

Always try to balance light walls with dark furnishings or vice versa to provide contrast.

A grayed wall color is safer, can be used on larger areas and more colors can be used with it.

Cool colors are the sky, sea and grass colors such as green, blue, gray, green-blue, etc. They create a feeling of rest and repose, make walls recede.

Warm colors are the "fire and sun colors" such as red, orange, yellow, violet and their tints. They make rooms cozier, livelier, but must be balanced with cool colors for relief.

Never balance two major colors evenly; they will neutralize each other.

One or two pieces of painted furniture are a smart relief from large areas of stained wood pieces.

Dark colors can lower ceilings; light ones will lift them.

Long narrow rooms can be "squared" by painting end walls a dark, warm, or "advancing" color.

A pamphlet picturing 30 miniature rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne has been received, imprinted as the official catalog of the World's Fair of 1940 in New York. No doubt it was conceived for use of visitors only, but the rooms' contents are so authentic and the descriptions so helpful that a copy of the booklet would be very useful to whoever wished to understand the settings as well as the forms of most important furniture styles.

Presumably, it might be purchased by writing to the executive office of the Fair, on the Fair Grounds.

C. G. B.

ESTATE AUCTION

Of the late Mrs. Richmond P. Paine of Norfolk and West Hartford, by order of the Hartford National Bank & Trust Company, Executors.

10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Friday and Saturday June 14 and 15 Daily

At the Julius Hartt School of Music

187 BROAD STREET, Hartford

Without doubt the outstanding sale in years, comprising the 12 room Norfolk residence and the 8 room Prospect Avenue Apartment in West Hartford. Each piece is in perfect condition and of very fine quality.

Mr. Paine, whose estate is left almost in its entirety, to charity, was a nationally known patron of the arts.

Highboys, desks, period furniture, 35 rare Oriental Rugs, important collection of fine etchings and paintings, fine silver, porcelains, bric-a-brac, library, Steinway small grand.

There has never been, in our estimation, as interesting and worthwhile an estate disposed of in Hartford. The rug collection can not be equaled and the Etchings and Paintings are most important.

Sale managed by Willards and remember "OUR AUCTIONS ARE DIFFERENT"

H. A. WILLARD, Auctioneer

5-6958 Hartford 39 Mulberry St.

Guest Cottages, Some for Rental

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

What could be easier and pleasanter than to entertain friends in a separate guest house? Most of them value privacy as much as the hostess does, and being under separate roofs permits the busy housewife to have plenty of time to herself, while her guests can enjoy welcome intervals of rest and quiet, between those of general sociability.

In country districts here, where the property is big enough, it has become a custom to include a guest cottage in the general lay-out, most of them containing only one room with a tub bath or a shower.

Many householders now have these cottages designed as complete housekeeping units. This usually means the addition of a small kitchen, and in some cases a dressing room. The kitchen provides for guests who like to prepare their own breakfasts.

During recent years, when so many people wish to add to their incomes, this type of guest house has become a source of profit, particularly in summer in holiday localities. Or for all year-round occupancy by bachelors or professional women who want a home of their own with low maintenance charges and little housekeeping. For those who prefer not to be too isolated, the guest cottage offers nearness to a larger house.

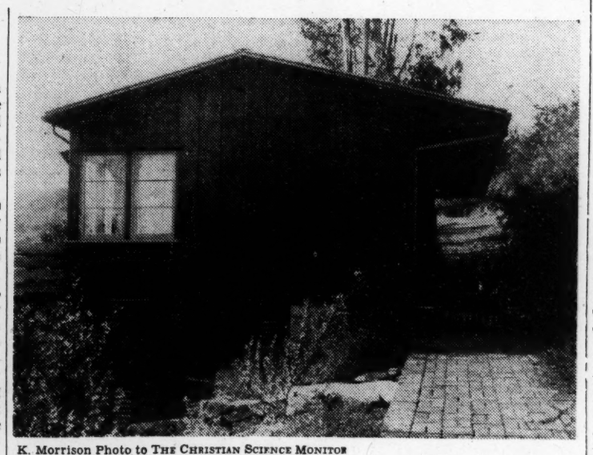
One such cottage stands only a few feet from a main house which has a delightful garden overlooking an orchard and distant hills. The occupants of the cottage are thus able to enjoy the pleasures of the garden without any responsibility for its upkeep. It is built on a slope, so the bed-sitting room, with its ample closet and stationary wash stand, is on an upper level and the kitchen and shower bath on a lower level. The lower floor is big enough for a second bed, in an alcove whose window commands a fine view of the orchard. This cottage has been rented to various tenants over several years and its rental has proved a helpful addition to its owner's income.

One of the illustrations here shows a guest house recently built adjoining a garage. The plan indicates there is a small storage space between the guest cottage and the garage. This space has been cleverly utilized at different times for a shower bath and a recess for a refrigerator. The projection of these units into the storage area made it possible to cut down the total floor space of the cottage.

At present the cottage is not fully equipped, because the owners are using it for a member of the family. But, should occasion arise, it can be made into a complete housekeeping unit, and thus would become an income producing asset. There is a faintly Colonial suggestion about its simple design, both inside and out. Outside, because of the triangular overdoor and sash windows; inside, because of the brick fireplace.

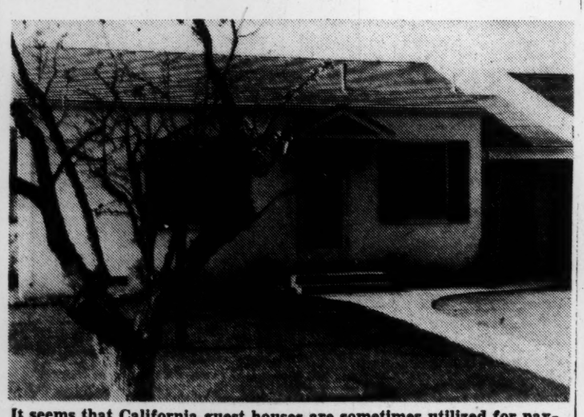
Another guest cottage, in Mill Valley across the bay from San Francisco, is more rustic in style, as befits its position high above a wooded valley. The exterior is stained redwood with inverted battens; inside, it has a contemporary air, with its open raftered roof, plywood-panelled walls and severely simple furnishings. There is a corner table with book shelves underneath in the large room and at each side of this table are couch beds. Small rooms are: an entrance hall, a dressing room, amply fitted with built-in shelves and cupboards, a bathroom and a good kitchen. The balcony commands fine views over the valley.

One guest cottage behind a San Francisco home is so attractively designed that it adds to rather than detracts from the garden which both houses share in common. The cottage is built on two floors, the front door opening into a living room in the middle of which a short flight of stairs leads up to the upper floor. Back of this staircase is the kitchen, with a tiny wing just big enough for a dining alcove. Upstairs, a bedroom is at one side of the stair-landing; at the other side, a bathroom and dressing room big enough for a nursery A large balcony overlooks the garden. The rental of this delightful little cottage almost covers the interest payments on the entire property.

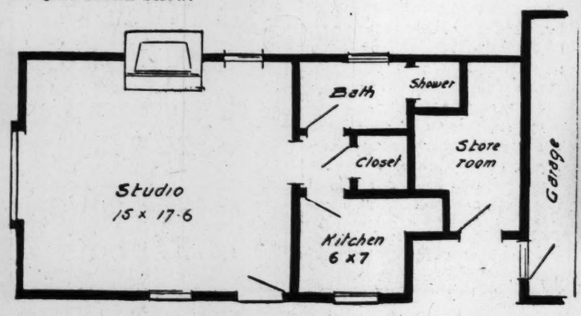


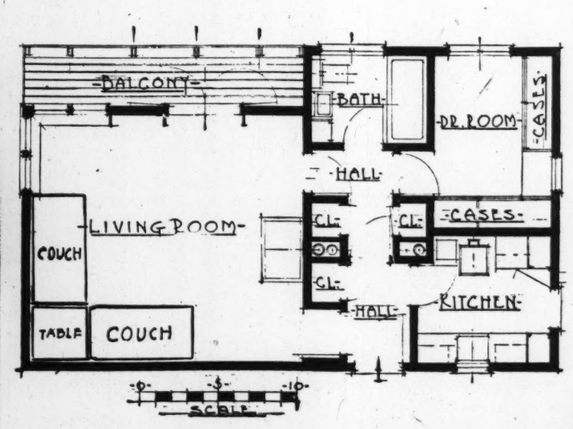
K. Morrison Photo to The Christian Science Monitor

This hillside guest cottage in Mill Valley overlooks San Francisco Bay, and was designed by Winfield Scott Wellington. The exterior is stained redwood, its corner windows and overhanging roof of slight pitch marking its modern character.



It seems that California guest houses are sometimes utilized for paying guests, as well as for non-paying ones. This little house is attached to the garage back of a home in Santa Clara Valley. The windows have outlooks in three directions, as may be seen from the plan shown below.





Winfield Scott Wellington, Architect

The couch-bed corner of the Mill Valley guest house, the corner table conveniently serving both as lamp stand and book shelf.

FLOOR COVERINGS

for

HOMES, CHURCHES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS

Large stock and wide selection at attractive prices.

GOTHAM CARPET CO.

515 Madison Ave. (53rd St.) NEW YORK PHONE EL 5-1660

BRING ROMANCE AND COLOR INTO YOUR HOME

WALLPAPER

Visit a *Lloyd* showroom where you will find the newest creations in fine wall decorations.

W. H. S. *Lloyd* CO., INC.

NEW YORK: 48 W. 48th St.
BOSTON: 420 Boylston St.
NEWARK: 45 Central Ave.

U-M-M! SUPPER'S ON THE FIRE

It's the climax of a happy day at a summer camp. The counselors and campers have paddled out to an island in the center of the lake to prepare a picnic supper. As dusk falls, there will be entertainment and stories by camp talent, and then, by moonlight, the boys will glide back to camp. Full information about camping may be obtained from the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

Plane Schedules to Alaska Assured by CAA Permission

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Direct and regular commercial air service from the United States to Alaska has been assured by the issuance last week by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to Pacific Alaska Airways, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pan American Airways, of a permit to fly passengers, mail and baggage between Seattle, Wash., and Juneau, Alaska. The project also had the approval of the President who, under the new organizational setup of the CAA, must approve all applications by airlines to points outside the United States.

Service will begin immediately, the CAA statement said, with Pan American's Sikorsky S-42-B flying boats. Pan American has already conducted about 20 trial flights over the proposed route. By the autumn of 1941, when both the four-engined Boeing landplanes and suitable landing fields are expected to be available, the service will operate from Juneau to Fairbanks.

For the coming winter, however, the CAA suspended operation of the flying boat service for reasons of safety, though it admitted that year round air service to Alaska is desirable.

Granted by the CAA was a certificate of convenience and necessity for the route between Juneau, Whitehorse in Yukon Territory and Fairbanks under the so-called "grandfather clause," showing satisfactory operation by Pacific Alaska since 1935 on this route.

The CAA withheld certificates from the Fairbanks-Nome and Fairbanks-Bethel routes, pointing out that their status under the grandfather clause and the so-called "star route" mail contracts have not yet been legally clarified.

The Government statement pointed out the importance of the Alaskan air route from a national defense standpoint. The CAA also pointed out that airlines within Alaska carried 29,000 passengers during the year ending June 30, 1939, a figure very nearly equalling the Caucasian population of Alaska, which is estimated at about 30,000.

Airports Through Roads

Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, airport authority, is fond of emphasizing the need for more airports in the United States by pointing out that the Germans, by disabling the Oslo airport, virtually crippled at a single stroke the power of the Norwegian air force to retaliate. Oslo was virtually the only major airport in Norway.

America will never be in such a parlous state as Norway regarding airfields, still Colonel Hanks believes in creating more landing places than we have so that in case of actual invasion, with its possible bombing of military fields, our air force would not have to leave the scene but merely disperse to other near-by fields.

Colonel Hanks is in favor of approaching the problem of more airports through existing channels rather than stirring up a fuss in aviation channels exclusively. In his recent book, "Aviation Gets Down to Earth" (Aviation Information Service, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.), Colonel Hanks suggests—and it has been his familiar theme—that it could be done through augmenting the highways program.

The Colonel proposes that the highways act be amended to include "flight strips," his own invention, along roadway rights of way. A flight strip, by Colonel Hank's definition, is a landing area not less than 200 feet wide and 1,800 feet long which could be acquired, conditioned and maintained alongside roads and under the public highway program. The Federal and State governments now match funds to maintain the road-building program.

Such a program of air field development would foster air tourism and help to further develop the private aircraft industry, Colonel Hanks believes. In answer to the question of suitability of flight strips in cross winds, Colonel Hanks pointed out that the development of tricycle landing gear has decreased cross-wind landing problems for small planes and that it would be no problem for transports to make emergency landings because of their so-called "high wing loading," a factor which increases their stability in flight. Military fliers would find cross-wind landings no problem on such fields, he said.

Air Traffic Up Again

Air line traffic continues to grow by leaps and bounds. Figures released last week by the CAA showed that an all-time high for number of passengers carried was reached by the domestic air lines of the United States in April. Passenger traffic increased 73.91 per cent over April, 1939, and express loads increased 31.25 per cent. For the first quarter of 1940, reports from all 17 air lines showed an increase in passenger traffic of 70 per cent over the same period in 1939.

Florida Resort Area Has Population Jump

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Dade County, in which the Miami resort area is located, almost doubled its population in the past 10 years, the Federal Bureau announced.

Miami Beach, across Biscayne Bay from Miami proper, more than quadrupled the number of its permanent residents.

Figures showed Dade County jumped from 142,955 in 1930 to 266,164 in 1940; Miami went from 6,494 to 27,340, while the City of Miami gained 60,240 to boost its population to 170,877. Miami Beach had only 644 persons in 1920.

Court Reverses Three Wire-Tapping Verdicts

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeal has reversed the conviction of George Polakoff and William Albert, Federal Court building bondsmen, on charges of obstructing justice because of wire-tapping evidence introduced at their trial.

It also reversed, for the same reason, the conviction of Thomas J. Fallon, brother of William Fallon, the business agent for former Judge Martin T. Manton, on charges of obstructing the grand jury investigation into Judge Manton's affairs.

San Francisco Becomes Main Air Mail Port

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With Italy in the war San Francisco automatically becomes the air mail hub of the United States for across-the-seas mail, Ambrose O'Connell, Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, said on a visit here.

Mr. O'Connell, who is slated for the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship on June 15, pictured San Francisco Bay, especially that part near the Port of the Winds, Pan American Airways' base at Treasure Island, as teeming with clipper ships arriving and departing with European mail by way of Hong Kong.

The Federal postal official related how boat mail from the United States to Europe was entering the Continent through Genoa, Italy. With Italy in the war, that entry would be closed, he said, and Lisbon, Portugal, clipper port, would be the only port open through which mail to Central Europe could enter. He said that with Italy in the war, even Lisbon would be too dangerous a port for clippers to use.

Pan American Airways' headquarters here stated that the clippers were under executive order not to enter any combat area. "If Lisbon becomes a danger zone in the combat area," their spokesman said, "our clippers could no more enter that territory than could an American flag surface ship under the United States Neutrality Law. It would seem logical that San Francisco would then become the chief outlet for mail to Europe through the Orient."

With the re-routing of all across-the-seas mail "exclusively" through San Francisco, Mr. O'Connell said, "the air around here will be literally crawling with clippers." He explained how the Post Office Department had guaranteed payment on trans-ocean mail up to 800 pounds a trip. Then he disclosed that in the last few months this mail had averaged 2,000 pounds a trip with Pan American Airways carrying few passengers.

After leaving Hong Kong, mail shipped from the United States would supposedly be routed through Russia to Europe.

Mr. O'Connell stated that for the first five months of this year the Post Office Department had realized a net profit of $14,000,000, a sharp contrast to 1933, which recorded a yearly deficit, he said, of $153,000,000.

Along this same line San Francisco's Postmaster, William H. McCarthy, reported that for the first five months of the year local postal receipts were $144,792 ahead of last year. A total of $4,056,424 has been paid here compared to $3,911,632 in 1939.

Mails Suspended

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Postmaster General announced today that the Empire mail services have been temporarily suspended.

The principal routes affected provide connections with Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Ceylon, Burma, Hong Kong, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, the Sudan, East Africa, and South Africa.

You Can Grow Cacti in Your Rock Garden

Too few gardeners, and garden enthusiasts, know that cacti can be grown successfully outdoors, in climate as far north as the Dakotas, and that the blooms of some of the cacti are as lovely as roses, lacking only in fragrance.

Cactus rock gardens are seen in Norway, Russia, Canada, and England. People have a mistaken idea that cacti will not winter over. My own experience in southern New York State, after following the advice of a cacti grower in Connecticut, has been that the plants are quite hardy and well worth the initial effort and cost.

In their native environs, cacti grow on stony, and generally poor soil, and are exposed for months to intense heat and aridity. The plant manages to keep alive under these conditions through the moisture stored up in its body during the rainy seasons. That perhaps is the only peculiarity of the cacti. Anyone who has a "skillful hand" with the more common variety of plants, should have good results from outdoor cacti.

Slow-Growing Plants

Cacti generally grow more slowly than other plants, and, needing little nourishment, do not need to be transplanted as frequently. Very careful cacti growers put a layer of gravel or sand into the hole in which the cactus will be planted, to insure against standing water. The hardy cacti do well in almost any type of soil provided it is porous. An under layer of pebbles or cinders is an excellent precaution for good drainage.

Among the cacti which are able to stand a fairly high degree of cold, in a dry position, are the Opuntia family, listed in the catalogs as "hardy." During the winter months this species takes on a withered and sapless appearance, but with the spring, when the sap rises, new growth is produced, and later large yellow and red flowers, resembling the rose, appear in quantities. Opuntia vulgaris is native to southern New York State. Planted with the hardy Sempervivums the effect in the rock garden is most ornamental.

"Rabbit Cacti" is extremely prolific. It is known as Echinopsis and is usually found in every new cacti garden. It would be easy to list all the different varieties of outdoor cacti, but experience is by far the best teacher.

In Open Position

My outdoor cacti garden is at the foot of a dry wall, facing north and east, in a rather open position, and receiving almost as much shade as full sun during the day. Interspersed with the cacti plants, I have grown "hens and chickens," and have scattered portulâca about, for the foliage of the portulaca blends very well with cactus, being something of a similar nature in appearance.

Weeds are the greatest enemies in a cactus rockery, as they have a tendency to grow too close to the cacti. Some of the rapid-growing cacti will endure a little leaf mold and peat moss, but this is not advised for the majority of the species. Sunlight protects the plants from becoming wan and spindly. And a nicotine sulphate insecticide as a contact spray will ward off the insects.

Otherwise, there is really no trick to raising cacti successfully out of doors and there can be no doubt that they add interest to a rockery. J. P. J.

(A Regular Tuesday Feature)

Daytona Beach Finances Sounder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—This City has closed a budget year marked by political upsets and other changes.

Under two City Administrations and three City Managers, Daytona Beach spent $56,258 more than had been budgeted at the beginning of the fiscal year. This was over-expenditure at the rate of $4,688 a month.

To counterbalance this, about $100,000 of revenue, not contemplated in the 1939 budget, was realized. So the City not only had sufficient funds to meet all expenses, but to make much needed improvements on City property.

However, these expenses of 1939 were not as great as those of the preceding year.

Much of the revenue that was not anticipated came from the adjustments of delinquent taxes and liens under legislative authority. Much of this indebtedness is the outgrowth of the collapse in property values following the Florida "boom" and the later financial depressions. The City is now on its way to a sound business prosperity; and with the organization of the tax-paying citizens, to a more settled political condition.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

"I STAY AT THE Hollywood KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL"

★ Says JAMES H. DOOLITTLE Famed Pilot and Aircraft Executive

Just around the Corner from Everything!

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

M. A. CHARLSTON, Mgr.

Rooms from $3.50 • Suites, Apartments from $8

Hollywood's Newest

HIGHLAND HOTEL

Individual Rooms Have Private Patios and Balconies Overlooking All Hollywood.

American or European From $2 Daily Weekly and Monthly Rates

NO LIQUOR SERVED

"Internationally Known"

Hotel-Apartment AVONDALE

Centrally Located in Hollywood

1825 N. Cahuenga HO. 1481

Bachelors from $30, singles from $40, doubles from $60 monthly including all utilities. Daily and weekly rates. Attractively furnished; steam heated; switchboard service; sun deck.

SEQUOIA HOTEL

619 SOUTH OLIVE STREET

Two popular-priced downtown hotels near park, public library, restaurants. Convenient to everything. 2 blocks from 3rd Church. $1 per day and up

LAMM HOTEL

715 W. 6TH, LOS ANGELES

4077 W. 3rd Los Angeles

KIPLING HOTEL famous for its good food

A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily with bath

Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Northern Hotel

$1.00-$2.00

Attractive Weekly Rates

MUtual 1135

2ND ST. at HILL ST. LOS ANGELES

California

PINE INN

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

On the Mission Trail

Near the Beach Among the Pines

JOHN B. JORDON, MGR.

Washington

In SEATTLE

It's the New BENJ. FRANKLIN

Center of retail, shopping, theatrical district.

Write for booklet C

Rates from 2.50

England

ENGLISH LAKES

EXCELLENT CENTRE

Langdale Chase Hotel

WINDERMERE

Overlooking the finest view in England. Country house atmosphere; suites and private bathrooms; 5 acres of garden; own boat-landing; tennis, bathing, boating, croquet. Tel. Ambleside 101 Unlicensed

Scotland

WOODSTONE HOTEL

RHU, DUMBARTONSHIRE

- A charming and comfortable house in an ideal situation overlooking Gareloch.
- Near starting point for steamers on Firth of Clyde and on the road to West Highlands.
- Hot and Cold running water all bedrooms

Proprietress MISS E. M. LYLE Telephone RHU 306

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

All Rooms Outside All with Tub & Shower All with Radio

Drive-In-Garage Adjoins on Taylor St

$2.50 to $3.50 FOR ONE

$3.50 to $4.50 FOR TWO

Downtown P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.

TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO

Down Town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00 and $3.50 one person. $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Colorado

BROOK-FOREST INN

A Swiss Chalet in the Rocky Mountains

A Delightful Place, only 33 Miles from Denver

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Riding Horses, Tennis Courts, etc.

FINE CUISINE

Write Edwin F. Welz, Brook Forest, Colorado

The Shirley Savoy DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel

Reasonable Rates

Write for Information

COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

BROADWAY AT 17TH

DENVER, COLO.

OLIN HOTEL

Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist

Room and Bath from 2.00 Single 3.00 Double 4.00 Twin Beds

Dining Room—Prices Reasonable

NO LIQUOR SERVED

Management

John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

A splendid Hotel operated on the European and American Plan. All mountain activities. At the gateway to beautiful

The Lewiston Hotel

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Write for literature or reservations

J. R. McKelvey, Mgr. Estes Park, Colorado

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO

LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

STEP OUT INTO LINCOLN PARK

Overlooking beautiful Lincoln Park and its golf courses, bridle paths, beaches, tennis courts, and yacht harbors. All outside rooms with bath. Fifteen minutes to Loop.

HOTEL COMMONWEALTH From $2 single $3.50 double. Wkly. from $11

Diversey just off Sheridan Road CHICAGO

Wisconsin

D DIXIE LODGE

Amid Century-Old Trees on Picturesque Balsam Lake

DIXIE

50 miles of meandering wooded shores modern lodge and cottages, golf course on estate, tennis, good beach, real fishing saddle horses; a safe, refined home for you and your family; no liquors. Write for folder. Phone through Amery, Wis.

Home of Dixie Lodge Salad Dressing John Andrew Steele, Prop. Balsam Lake, Wis.

Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in MINNEAPOLIS

Rates { One person $2.00 and up / Two Persons $3.00 and up

10th STREET at 3rd AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HOTEL Saint Paul IN SAINT PAUL

appreciates its patronage from the readers of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL CHASE

Lindell at Forest Park

SAINT LOUIS

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

Massachusetts

Straitsmouth Inn

ROCKPORT, MASS.

DIRECTLY ON THE ROCKS

At the Extreme End of

CAPE ANN

Open May 29

Every Room has an Ocean View Suites with Private Baths

E. S. WILKINSON, Prop. Te. 471

New Hampshire

BUNGALO VILLAGE

Quietly situated in the heart of New Hampshire on Newfound Lake

Family Vacation Resort—Housekeeping Bungalows—Lodge Guest Rooms Central Dining Room — Store

Every Sport

Send for descriptive folder M

RESTRICTED. R. S. Hewitt, Prop. BRISTOL

Connecticut

HAPPY ACRES

Write for Booklet S Middlefield, Conn.

For Youngsters 18 to 80

SPORT RESORT

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore

ATLANTIC CITY

A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8

Bennett B. Tousley, General Mgr

VACATION HERE NOW!

You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.

The SEASIDE on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY

Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore

ROOM / BATH / MEALS / Fri. to Sun. $10

$12. $14 Per Person

Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.

F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.

the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE of VA.

ONE OF THE SEVEN NATURAL WORLD WONDERS

COTTAGES $1.00 Double Rooms per Person

HOTEL $1.50 and up

NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA

Alabama

the Cawthon

"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"

FREE PARKING SPACE

200 Rooms

Official "AAA" Headquarters

P. C. SENN Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS

FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH

A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.

$3.50 up

The Roosevelt

GEORGE V. HILEY, Mgr.

Texas

HOUSTON

The Plaza Hotel and Apartments

Dining Room . . . Garage

Rates $2.50 up

5020 Montrose Boulevard

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Adjoining

Oklahoma

Your Address in Tulsa

Hotel TULSA

HOLLIS H. HODGES MANAGER

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Kansas City, Mo.

AIR-CONDITIONED Guest Rooms

Re-Newed HOTEL PRESIDENT

EVERY ROOM WITH SHOWER & BATH

From $2.50 KANSAS CITY, MO.

BATH & BALTIMORE

4 IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO

FOUR FINE HOTELS

IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

New York City

Roger Smith Hotel WASHINGTON, D. C. Single $2.50 Double $4

Roger Smith Hotel STAMFORD, CONN. Single $3 Double $5

Roger Smith Hotel WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Single $3 Double $5

Roger Smith Hotel NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Single $3 Double $5

Roger Smith Hotel HOLYOKE, MASS. Single $2.50 Double $4

ROGER SMITH HOTELS

The name that assures you COURTESY, COMFORT and ECONOMY!

In New York City

WINTHROP HOTEL 47th St. and Lexington Ave. Single $3 Double $5

WENTWORTH HOTEL 59 West 46th St. Single $2 Double $3.50

WYNDHAM HOTEL 42 West 58th St. Single $4 Double $5

BRITTANY HOTEL 55 East 10th St. Single $3.50 Double $4.50

THE PARK CRESCENT 87th St. and Riverside Drive Single $2.50 Double $4

LUNCHEON from 50¢ • DINNER from 75¢

"Overnight Kits," containing all necessities, provided FREE

Room Rates Quoted Include Private Bath—Lower Rates Without Bath

"Fairest" RATES PREVAIL at these outstanding NEW YORK HOTELS Featuring Superior Service

Hotel LA SALLE

30 East 60th Street

ON THE EAST SIDE

In the city's social center, just around the corner from Third Church.

SINGLE with BATH from . $3.00

DOUBLE with BATH from . $4.00

2 ROOM SUITES from . . . $5.00

GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON

Hotel GRAMERCY PARK

52 Gramercy Park North

IN OLD NEW YORK

A beautiful 16-story hotel overlooking the quiet restfulness of New York's only private park.

SINGLE with BATH from . $2.50

DOUBLE with BATH from . $4.00

2 ROOM SUITES from . . . $5.00

GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON

Hotel ROBERT FULTON

228 West 71st Street

JUST OFF THE DRIVE

A choice residential neighborhood only a short walk from Second Church.

SINGLE with BATH from $2.25

DOUBLE with BATH from . . $3.25

GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON

★

Above HOTELS have RESTAURANTS with FAMOUS CUISINE at POPULAR PRICES.

WRITE DIRECT FOR BOOKLETS

Special World's Fair Summer Rates

Single Rooms from $5

Double Rooms from $7

Suites from $10

Air-conditioned rooms available

Fine Shops and Theatres Nearby

Subway to World's Fair at the Door

Henry A. Rost, Managing Director George Suter, Resident Manager

SAVOY-PLAZA

Overlooking Central Park

FIFTH AVE., 58th to 59th STS., NEW YORK

NO INCREASE for WORLD'S FAIR!

Empire rates will begin as always —at $2.00 single $3.00 double

Send for FREE booklet

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY at 63rd ST.—NEW YORK

"At the Gateway to Times Square" E. D. BELL, Gen. Mgr.

COMING TO NEW YORK?

$2 up

Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK"

A. B. Cummings, Mgr.

King Edward Hotel

WORLD'S FAIR "PRIZE PACKAGE" (JULY AND AUGUST ONLY)

ALL FOR $10 A DAY

(or less, if Starlight Roof dinner is not desired)

1. ROOM AND BATH —luxurious bath with tub and shower.
2. BREAKFAST Anything you like, served in your room or Norse Grill.
3. STARLIGHT ROOF Dinner, nationally known orchestras, and brilliant entertainment.
4. DE LUXE LIMOUSINE BUS TO FAIR AND RETURN —hourly service from Waldorf direct to Waldorf station at Fair.
5. ADMISSION TO WORLD'S FAIR

For 2 Persons in a Twin-Bedded Room

PRIZE PACKAGE for $18 a Day

(or less, if Starlight Roof dinner is not desired)

Other combinations of rooms and suites, including air-conditioned rooms, are available during July and August at Summer rates based on the Package Plan charges.

For reservations or further information, please write Dept. 22.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Ave. • 49th to 50th New York

"The World's Most Extensively Air-Conditioned Hotel"

Monitor Readers

We have a Special rate for you at

HOTEL IROQUOIS

NEW YORK CITY

49 W. Forty-fourth St. Near Fifth Ave.

Single room with bath, $2.00 up

Double room with bath, $3.00 up

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Scest, Mgr.

BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton 5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Convenient to everything Upstate 600 Rooms

Rates, Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50

HOTEL SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In Albany . . . HOTEL TEN EYCK

Enjoy the Friendly Hospitality of This Famous Hotel in the Center of New York State's Capital.

A United Hotel—Filon J. Ryan, Manager

ADIRONDACKS for COMPLETE VACATION JOYS

Send coupon for this booklet containing a beautiful illustrated Road Map of the Adirondacks in full color, together with a list of hotels, rates and detailed information for your ADIRONDACK VACATION

MARTIN J. RENNELL Secy ADIRONDACK RESORTS ASSOCIATION PORT KENT ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

Please send me Illustrated Booklet

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

See Also

Hotel and Resort Advertising

Every Friday

Cyclone Fence IRON-WIRE RUSTIC WOOD PRICES GLADLY QUOTED

NO JOB TOO SMALL

SOMerset 3900

SECURITY FENCE CO. 440 SOMERVILLE AVE. SOMERVILLE, MASS.

923 Broad St., Providence Williams 1500

181 State St., Portland, Me. 4-1110

Mows and Trims Lawns in One Simple, Easy Operation

Save Time and Labor with a MONTAMOWER

Have trim lawns without exhaustive labor when you use Montamower. All the drudgery and noise of lawn mowing is done away with. No dead weight to push and pull. Instead, just 7 pounds of live mechanism that first gathers, then cuts the grass closely smoothly and to the correct height; no matting, no streaking, no clatter, no rattles. Cuts a 16" swath through long grass, dandelions, spike grass and weeds. Cuts right up to walls, fences, trees or posts; leaves no fringe to be trimmed by hand. Cutters are self sharpening. Built to last many years. Many thousands in use. Sold direct from factory. Costs little. Write at once for guarantee, information and literature.

MONTAMOWER DISTRIBUTING CO. 341 HOUSEMAN BLDG. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Your Trees Are Really "Children of the Forest"

The Forest is their natural home; and you—as a lover of Nature and its beauties—have a definite responsibility to see that their natural forest-feeding conditions are maintained . . . as far as possible.

We shall be glad to assist you. For 44 years we have been in the service of trees . . . helping these good friends in every way possible. It will be a pleasure to talk with you.

H. L. FROST and HIGGINS CO.

Arlington, Massachusetts

ARL. 1410

The Home Forum

Susan and Jane

WHEN WE SAY Jane, everyone of a bookish disposition knows at once whom we mean. Jane, England's Jane, our Jane; the Jane who made hallowed ground of Steventon, Chawton, and Bath, has a mortal resting-place in Winchester Cathedral, and some hundred and fifty years after she was born had a story written about her by Rudyard Kipling, called "The Janeites."

The Jane of "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice," and four others. Everybody knows, when we say Jane, that we mean Jane Austen.

But Susan is different. Say Susan, and our listeners are dumb. Deaf and dumb are they, for the name means nothing to them; unless, of course, chance has placed among them some antiquarian of books or someone who makes a profession of literary history.

Yet Susan flourished at about the same time with Jane, wrote novels that had a popular success, and like Jane received the eager praise of their generous contemporary, Sir Walter Scott, for her portrayal of the life of her times.

* * *

I have just made acquaintance with Susan; Miss Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, to speak of her with the ceremony her generation would have required. On the top floor of a public library where the legacy of a private collection is stored, in the respectable proximity of Miss Edgeworth and Cardinal Newman, I found six small volumes that contain the last edition of Miss Ferrier's three novels, each of them in two sections. The novels, "Marriage," "The Inheritance," and "Destiny," were first published in 1818, 1824, and 1831, respectively, and the first, at least, was written several years earlier. Jane Austen's novels appeared between the years 1811 and 1818; so that, as far as date of publication goes, Miss Ferrier began just when Miss Austen left off.

* * *

The six neat and handy little volumes in the Ferrier set looked inviting and I dug into them.

Volume I of the earliest novel, "Marriage," begins with an attractive picture of the writer from a miniature by Thorburn. The original was done when Miss Ferrier was fifty-two, but by her instructions the artist depicted her as if she were thirty years younger. Thorburn himself was only a lad of eighteen and could hardly have been expected to stand out against the wishes of his first patron, especially when she was a formidable personage with a caustic tongue and pronounced ways. So the youngish-looking woman in the picture flaunts a huge tulle-lined poke bonnet over a ruffled cap and dark curls, a wide collar of delicate embroidery, and a gown proud in enormous mutton-leg sleeves and nipped-in waist. The attitude is spirited and the features are vivacious, if not beautiful. It would seem that young Thorburn did well by his subject, but she is said never to have cared for the portrait. Perhaps she regretted her instructions to the artist; perhaps she developed a habit of supercriticism, for it is also said that she disapproved of her own novels in her later life.

Miss Ferrier's books are a social history of the Scottish Highlands in her time. She loved to write about lairds and their ladies; she spoke with assurance about earls and dukes. The middle classes seemed to offer her little to admire, and the lowly she simply did not see. Toward her Scottish characters her attitude was that of a sharp-eyed, but loyal friend; toward her English aristocrats that of one who enjoyed watching, but found little to praise.

* * *

Susan Ferrier's acquaintance with the society she described, although substantial, had not the perfect intimacy of daily living that was inherent in Miss Austen's knowledge of her material. True, the daughter of James Ferrier, Writer to the Signet, friend and colleague of Sir Walter Scott, and agent to the Duke of Argyll, was at home in the Edinburgh circle that prided itself on patronizing art and letters; and at the Argyll residences, Inverary Castle and Rosneath, she saw something of more fashionable doings. The Duke's niece, Miss Clavering, was her intimate friend and correspondent and gave her much news of London high life. Indeed, "Marriage" started out as the joint work of Susan and her dear Chatty Clavering; and the collaboration fell through, not because of any break in their friendship, but because they did not think alike about the objectives of novel-writing. Susan was bent on moralizing: "The only good purpose of a book," she told Chatty, "is to inculcate morality, and convey some lesson of instruction as well as delight."

Despite Susan's uncompromising attitude, Miss Clavering was a loyal booster for her friend and did good advance work in publicity by passing bits of Susan's "anonymous" manuscript around during the eight years between its writing and its publication.

* * *

On reading "Marriage," I found it to be ostensibly the story of an ill-assorted marriage and the impediments in the way of the happy marriage of the child of the first union. I doubt if its plot was the reason for its popularity with four generations of readers. More likely its long-lived success rested on the very portions for which Miss Ferrier reproached herself—the character-studies of the three Douglas spinster aunts and of Lady Maclaughlin, all drawn from ladies of her close acquaintance. She may well have desired anonymity.

Blackwood paid her £150 for the book, the same sum that Jane Austen received for her first published novel. For "Inheritance," Miss Ferrier was paid £1,000, and for "Destiny," £1,700. The growing popularity of her work, as indicated by these rising returns, was not accompanied by any progress in literary value; or did I get that impression from reading too much Ferrier all at once?

The author calls "The Inheritance" a study in family pride. Its most vital characters are Miss Pratt—another of those eccentric old maids of hers, and Uncle Adam Ramsay, who is modeled on her own father, "Old Rugged and Tough," as Sir Walter called him.

Susan's preference for high life and her determination to point a moral made her third novel, "Destiny," still more conventional, yet with wit enough to give it flavor. I suspect that personally Miss Ferrier was far removed from the tear-dropping, prettily sentimental creature that was so fashionable in novels, and possibly in life, but her pen could easily be turned to the creation of such ladies of feeling. That is one reason why her books do not ring quite true and it constitutes the essential difference between her and Jane Austen. It explains why there are Janeites today, but no Susanites that I ever heard of.

* * *

There is an obvious parallel to be drawn between Susan and Jane. Only seven years separated their birth, both belonged to much the same class, though Susan's social opportunities were greater, and both remained spinsters. Both chose the novel of manners as their medium, both satirized persons they knew, though not in the same tone, and on both ladies good Sir Walter lavished his encomiums.

Reading Susan made me want to read Jane again, and that I am doing, much to my comfort and enjoyment. In short, I feel like Kipling's Humberstall: "You take it from me, Brethren, there's no one to touch Jane when you're in a tight place."

Still Susan makes a refuge, too, from the concussions of modern realism. Those six neat little volumes from the top floor hold some portraits worthy of better acquaintance. They hold novelty and diversion; and I can testify that, if one reads them long enough, they can induce a pleasant somnolence.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE INTERIOR OF A NEEDLEWORK SHOP: *An Engraving by Jean Bérain*

HERE IS a shop of the type that existed in the days of King Louis the Fourteenth of France. The picture is an engraving made by Jean Bérain (1638-1711), an eminent French designer and engraver of the time. Berain designed décors for the opera, made designs of furniture, and in many other ways did service as an artist in ornament. He was in the employ of the king.

This print reveals the pains he took to record clearly the appearance of the merchandise in this shop which specialized in articles for the male wardrobe. At this time men's costumes were elaborate and elegant, and we see here that needlework, lace, and fine weaves were used in the manufacture of such garments. We may observe the wigs, the jabots, the gloves, collars, sashes, and, above all, the foot and leg wear. From the two patrons portrayed, we judge that Jean Bérain was not interested in the problems of drawing, beyond making an accurate record of ornamental details.

The print was published in "Mercure" in January, 1678.

D. A.

Front Parlor

There is a room that I remember where
It always was mysterious and dim,
Keeping all week a sort of Sunday air,
Too elegant for comfort and too prim
For any child to think it ever could
Have been a place where people really
stayed.
A smell of rose leaves and of cedar wood
Clung to those things that never seemed to
fade.

Now, looking down the arches of the years,
That room is not so empty, not so stern,
For all its plush and crystal chandeliers.
Strange how it takes so long a time to learn
What heartbeat lingers—to a child no more
Than dusty silence back of a closed door.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

What's in a Paris Street Name?

THE NAMES OF many old Paris streets have a picturesque charm, irrespective of their history and sometimes even of their meaning. The French have, or had, a genius for this form of nomenclature. Often one feels that an unknown poet must have been at work, or a local humourist. Certainly it must have been a poet who gave the name of Rue Git-le-Coeur—Street Where the Heart Lies—to the tiny thoroughfare that runs up from the Quai des Grands-Augustins to the Rue Saint-André-des-Arts; just as it must have been a humourist who named the Rue du Chat-qui-Pêche, or Street of the Fishing Cat.

Doubtless such clever animals sometimes began as tavern signs—which reminds one that there is also a street where a fox used to fish, the Rue du Renard-qui-Pêche; but he fishes no more, for the street is nowadays called simply Rue du Renard. Neither poetry nor humour is typical of the municipal authorities today. . . .

To cite another instance, they have barbarously truncated into the Rue du Puits one of the loveliest names a street ever had—the Rue du Puits-qui-Parle, or Street of the Talking Well, in the Belleville quarter. It must surely have been a poet who invented that, with its exquisite suggestion of the silvery clash and echo of water as it drips from the bucket at the bottom of a well, and how it breathes of that country freshness which so many other street names in Paris recall. Such country wells are still to be found in the heart of the city. There is one in the Cour de Rohan off the Cour de Commerce, another in the Rue Cassette, and others in many a hidden courtyard throughout Paris. . . .

Among a people so fond of birds—the humblest street in Paris is vocal with caged birds—there are, of course, many streets with ornithological names. Instances are the Rue des Oiseaux, or Street of the Birds, in the Temple quarter; the Rue de l'Hirondelle, or Street of the Swallow, running into Place Saint-Michel, the Rue du Cygne, or Street of the Swan, off the Boulevard Sebastopol. . . . There is a Rue des Alouettes, or Street of the Larks, in the dreary region of the Buttes-Chaumont; and there still exists, near the factory of the Gobelins, behind a gateway in the wall of the Rue du Champ-de-l'Alouette, or Street of the Field of the Lark, the meadow where Valjean, in *Les Misérables*, used to take the little Cosette by the hand, and where she and Marius used to wander in the moonlight.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Garret." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

The Song of Summer

I HAVE OPENED my window, and the songs of summer are filling the room.

The swallows have returned. I can hear their shrill, joyous calls as they chase each other, and the whirr of the wind in their wings as they flash past the window.

The blackcap is wooing his mate. He has been practicing this song in softer tones during the spring months; and now, no longer restrained, he pours it out into the blue sky. There is no sad note in his music.

A pair of long-tailed tits have visited the garden. The cock is reminding his mate that the summer has come and that the nest is not yet finished. "Zit-zit—Zit-zit—Be quick, be quick," he calls. "Zit-zit," she echoes.

In the distance a lark is singing—no longer the harsh, trembling chant of chill winter days, when he tries in vain to lift himself above the mists; but the sweet unbroken song of summer, the melody of unbounded joy which always accompanies his upward journey into the sunshine.

H. J. W.

"Man's unity with his Maker"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE UNDERSTANDING that God is infinite good, and that this infinity includes man, created in the image and likeness of God, destroys sin, dispels sorrow, heals disease. God and the real man are forever inseparable, and a knowledge of this truth is possible of attainment by anyone who sincerely and persistently endeavors to obtain it. The revelation of Christian Science is bringing to light the real man, whose consciousness, reflecting the one Mind, is cognizant only of harmony. This real man is the only man, who, living and moving and having his being in God, as the Scriptures declare, forever manifests the perfection of eternal Mind.

When we are tempted to think of ourselves or others as finite persons, subject to mortal frailties, we should replace the false concept with the spiritual understanding that "man is the expression of God's being" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 470), hence forever at one with God. On page 196 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this statement: "The sweet, sacred sense and permanence of man's unity with his Maker, in Science, illumines our present existence with the ever-presence and power of God, good. It opens wide the portals of salvation from sin, sickness, and death."

The more persistently we endeavor to keep thought fixed upon God as divine intelligence, and the more earnestly we strive to recognize man as His idea, expressing the beauty and holiness of the one Mind, the clearer becomes our understanding of eternal, unseen verities, perfect God and perfect man, Father and son, one and inseparable. Holding thought to this truth, we begin to relinquish the wrong concept of man as mortal, in bondage to false claims of evil, and to replace it with the recognition of the true man, tenderly guided and protected by divine Love. Refusing to be deceived by the so-called carnal mind, which would declare man to be material and therefore imperfect, we discover the real man to be forever at the standpoint of changeless, living perfection.

Christ Jesus said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Because the real man is wholly spiritual, untouched by fleshly beliefs, or by any concept which is opposed to the harmonious unfoldment of good, he expresses right activity. He is not bound by enslaving theories of impaired faculties, lessened vigor, or other false beliefs demanding eventual retirement from right human endeavor. Buoyancy, alertness, vivacity, are God-given qualities, which cannot be stifled or destroyed. When we are quickened by Spirit, God, we awake to our rightful place in His kingdom. Unerringly directed by eternal Mind, we manifest the inspiration, joy, strength, and courage that belong to us as children of God. We learn to reject the false suggestion that our mental capacity is limited, restricted, or imperfect. We accept the spiritual fact that life, which reflects Life, God, is pure and free and lovely.

One who had been in charge of a large branch office suddenly found himself without employment, when business depression necessitated the closing of the branch. As a student of Christian Science he knew that the world-wide mesmeric belief of business stagnation was not of God's creating, and therefore could not, in reality, come within the range of his experience. As he worked from this basis, and clung steadfastly to the one Mind for help and direction, the student clearly recognized the fact that man, God's idea, is ever in his rightful place, expressing continuous activity. He then began to seek opportunities for helping others who might be in need of assistance, and on various occasions was able joyously to serve his brother man. Within a short time he found himself again in the business world, with normal activity and adequate supply.

As we endeavor to view existence from the spiritual standpoint, we begin to discover that God's kingdom is actually at hand. Lifting thought above the drab concept of materiality, we rise to a clear comprehension of God's omnipotence and omnipresence. Right results accompany our activities; success in honest endeavor, supply in proportion to our needs, opportunity for greater spiritual progress, blessings direct from Love divine, are recognized, appreciated, and accepted unconditionally by us as children of God.

The basic proposition of Christian Science may be found on page 468 of Science and Health as follows: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." Infinite Mind being God, here is a definite and inspired declaration that existence is wholly spiritual, hence perfect and eternal. Divine Science is annihilating the false belief that man is separated from his Maker, a wanderer in devious, precarious paths of an uncertain material existence. It is guiding all who accept its loving message into paths of spiritual thinking, into freedom, health, and harmony. To the consciousness so redeemed, the perfection of God's spiritual creation, in which man is ever at one with his Maker, becomes clearer with each passing hour.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Unité entre l'Homme et son Créateur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMPRENDRE QUE DIEU est le bien infini et que cette infinité embrasse l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, cela détruit le péché, dissipe l'affliction, guérit la maladie. Dieu et l'homme réel sont à jamais inséparables: la connaissance de cette vérité peut être atteinte par quiconque fait pour l'obtenir des efforts sincères et persévérants. La révélation de la Science Chrétienne met en lumière l'homme réel dont la conscience reflète l'unique Entendement et ne connaît que l'harmonie. Cet homme réel est le seul qui soit; comme le déclarent les Écritures, il a la vie, le mouvement et l'être en Dieu; il manifeste à jamais la perfection de l'Entendement éternel.

Lorsque nous sommes tentés de penser aux autres ou à nous-mêmes comme à des personnes limitées, sujettes aux faiblesses mortelles, nous devrions remplacer ce faux concept par l'intelligence spirituelle de ce qu'est l'homme. A la page 470 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy déclare que "l'homme est l'expression de l'être de Dieu;" il est donc éternellement uni à Dieu. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous dit, à la page 196: "Le sentiment doux et sacré d'une unité permanente entre l'homme et son créateur, dans la Science, illumine notre être actuel par la présence et le pouvoir continuels de Dieu, du bien. Ceci ouvre toutes grandes les portes du salut qui nous délivre du péché, de la maladie et de la mort."

Plus nous nous efforçons de penser toujours à Dieu comme étant l'intelligence divine, de reconnaître que l'homme, Son idée, exprime la beauté et la sainteté du seul Entendement, plus devient claire notre compréhension des vérités éternelles, invisibles: Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait, le Père et le fils inséparables, ne faisant qu'un. Attachons-nous mentalement à cette vérité et peu à peu nous abandonnerons le faux concept d'un homme mortel, sujet aux fausses prétentions du mal; en revanche, nous reconnaîtrons l'homme véritable, que l'Amour divin guide et protège avec tendresse. Le prétendu entendement charnel soutient que l'homme est matériel, donc imparfait; mais si nous refusons de nous laisser duper par cette erreur, nous découvrons que l'homme réel est toujours au niveau de la perfection vivante, immuable.

Le Christ Jésus disait (Jean 6:63): "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien." Parce que l'homme réel est entièrement spirituel, qu'il n'est atteint ni par les croyances charnelles ni par quelque concept hostile au développement harmonieux du bien, il exprime l'activité juste. Il n'est point lié par des théories asservissantes concernant le déclin des facultés, la diminution des forces ou telle autre fausse croyance nécessitant une retraite plus ou moins prématurée, un abandon de l'activité louable. L'entrain, la vigilance, la vivacité sont des qualités que Dieu donne et qui ne sauraient être étouffées ou détruites. Quand nous sommes vivifiés par l'Esprit, par Dieu, nous nous éveillons à la connaissance de notre place légitime dans Son royaume. Sous l'infaillible direction de l'Entendement éternel, nous manifestons l'inspiration, la joie, la force et le courage qui caractérisent les enfants de Dieu. Nous apprenons à rejeter la fausse suggestion d'après quoi notre capacité mentale serait limitée, restreinte, imparfaite. Nous acceptons ce fait spirituel: la vie est pure, belle et libre puisqu'elle reflète la Vie divine, c'est-à-dire Dieu.

Un homme d'affaires qui dirigeait une grande succursale se trouva tout à coup sans place lorsque la crise entraîna la fermeture de cette succursale. Comme il étudiait la Science Chrétienne, il savait que la croyance générale de stagnation était mesmérique, que Dieu ne l'avait point créée et qu'elle ne pouvait donc pas réellement faire partie de sa carrière. Le Scientiste Chrétien travailla sur cette base, s'attachant de toutes ses forces à l'unique Entendement pour y trouver le secours et les directions nécessaires; il put alors clairement reconnaître que l'homme, l'idée de Dieu, est toujours à sa vraie place, exprimant l'activité continue. Il se mit à chercher les occasions d'aider son prochain aux prises avec les difficultés, et dans plusieurs cas il put avec joie rendre service à ses semblables. Peu de temps après, il retrouva une situation comportant une activité normale et des ressources suffisantes.

En nous efforçant de considérer l'existence du point de vue spirituel, nous commençons à découvrir que le royaume de Dieu est vraiment proche. Élevant notre pensée plus haut que les ternes concepts de la matérialité, nous parvenons à une compréhension bien nette de l'omnipotence et de l'omniprésence divines. Notre activité produit de bons résultats: comme enfants de Dieu, nous reconnaissons, nous apprécions et nous acceptons sans réserve le succès couronnant les bons efforts, les ressources proportionnées à nos besoins, l'occasion de progresser davantage au point de vue spirituel, les bénédictions qui viennent directement de l'Amour divin.

A la page 468 de *Science et Santé*, on trouve cette proposition fondamentale de la Science Chrétienne: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie." Comme l'Entendement infini est Dieu, nous avons là une déclaration inspirée et catégorique indiquant que l'existence est entièrement spirituelle, donc éternelle et parfaite. La Science divine réduit à néant la fausse croyance selon laquelle l'homme serait séparé de son créateur et s'égarerait dans les tortueux sentiers d'une existence matérielle précaire, incertaine. Si nous acceptons son message plein d'amour, cette Science nous guide dans les voies du penser spirituel, dans les sphères où règnent la liberté, la santé, l'harmonie. Lorsque ainsi la conscience est rachetée, l'on voit plus clairement d'heure en heure la perfection de la divine création spirituelle, où l'homme est toujours uni à son créateur.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Floodlit

The forest, floodlit by a setting sun,
Gleams like the temple that was built of old
Of cedar wood all overlaid with gold
By the resplendent monarch, Solomon.

H. E. HOLLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition.. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

State House Survey Aims To Preserve the Budget

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A thorough survey to determine whether Massachusetts State departments are maintaining an expenditure schedule which will produce economies totaling at least $1,000,000 this year, as promised previously, was under way today at the State House.

Determined to plug any leaks tending to dissipate the promised savings, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is holding a series of conferences with department heads similar to those conducted in March by Carl A. Raymond, who has now retired as State Budget Commissioner. When Mr. Raymond conducted his survey the department heads agreed to economies totaling at least $1,000,000.

Expenditure pruning is particularly necessary this year to eliminate the $1,700,000 deficit in the State accounts caused by an unexpected decline in State revenue.

Further Economies

Mr. Moynihan, in addition to checking on the $1,000,000 promised savings, is seeking further economies. Some financial experts believe another $1,000,000 can be clipped through more drastic pressure upon departmental chieftains.

The new accrual accounting system, in operation for the first time this year, is aiding considerably the drive for lower budget totals. Through this up-to-date system the Treasury guardians can tell speedily whether the State is heading toward pecuniary troubles and can take steps to solve the problems.

State and municipal economy efforts and the general desire to return gradually to a pay-as-you-go system on the whole have brightened the State and municipal finance picture considerably, although with the ever-present relief problem continuing to increase the financial woods have not yet been successfully cleared.

Yet the State's net direct debt this year is being cut to approximately $22,000,000, the lowest figure since 1934. The full force of the borrowing activities of former Governors James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley has fallen on the shoulders of the present administration. During 1939 and 1940 Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, by statute, has been forced to reduce the State debt by nearly one half, or from $40,685,084 to approximately $22,000,000.

Cut Debt Total

Meanwhile, the cities and towns since 1932 have cut their debt total $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 since January, 1932, when the total funded debt of the municipalities was $316,484,599. At the start of this year the total was approximately $280,000,000, despite borrowings totaling almost $90,000,000 during the years from 1932 through 1939. The annual payments on debts have so overbalanced the new borrowings that the net debt reduction has been effected to put the municipalities in good financial condition as regards borrowing.

These figures were revealed by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, who maintains a careful watch on municipal borrowings.

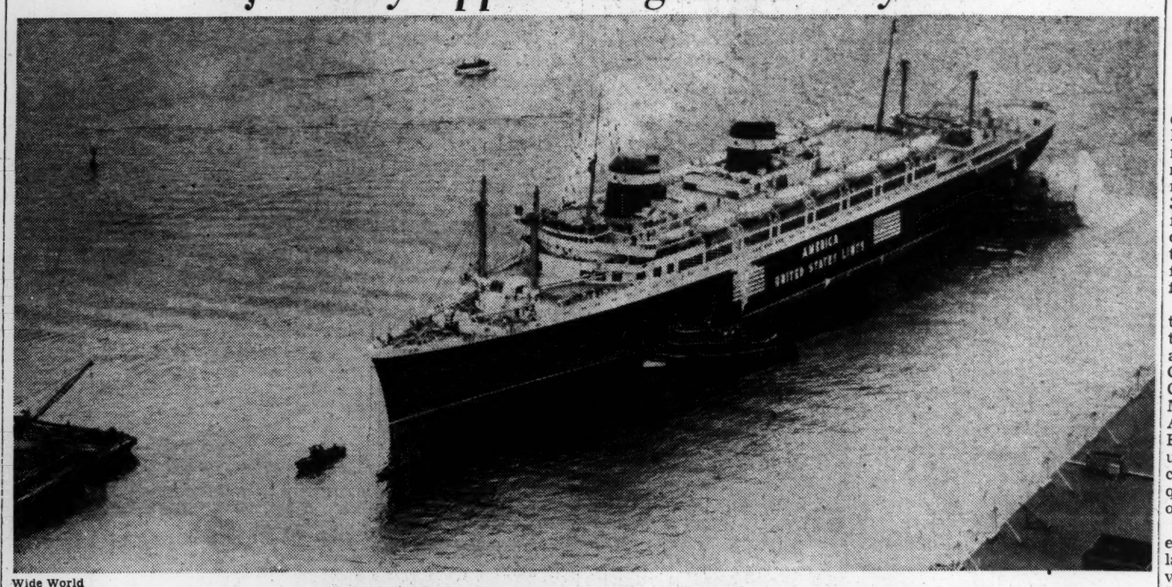
Today he reported a definite tendency among a vast majority of the communities to adhere or return to the pay-as-you-go policy which has been a New England tradition. This tendency, he said, is particularly noticetable in the towns.

Despite borrowings for relief and other purposes for 1940 Mr. Waddell anticipates a sharp reduction in the total net debt this year, because of sizeable serial payments on old debts.

However, despite the debt reduction record and the fact that municipal tax rates are generally lower this year, through reduction in the State tax on cities and towns and local economies, Mr. Waddell agrees with Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that to continue present services a substantial new source of revenue must be tapped to shoulder the vast relief problem.

"The services now being rendered to Massachusetts citizens," he said, "cannot be continued through real estate taxation alone. The time is rapidly approaching when the people must determine whether they will go without many substantial services they now enjoy or will agree to new sources of taxation, possibly the much-criticized sales tax."

Majestically Approaching Boston Drydock



Wide World

New Liner America as Seen From Air

Naval restrictions forbid photographing the liner in the dock, so she was snapped from a plane in the harbor. The ship has just been completed and is in Boston to have her hull repainted. She will then proceed to Rockland, Maine, where she will run on the standard trial course. The small boats at bow are taking the lines into the drydock at South Boston. The roof of the Army Base is shown at lower right. The America will be operated by the United States Lines. Vessel is largest merchant ship ever built in Western Hemisphere.

Court Upholds Suffolk County Redistricting

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today upheld the redistricting of Suffolk County into representative districts by the Special Redistricting Commission, and dismissed the petitions of eight objectors.

"It is a function of the Commission and not of the Court to divide the County into representative districts," the Court said in an opinion written by Chief Justice Fred T. Field.

The petitioners sought to compel the Republican-appointed Commission to create new divisions, and to restrain the Secretary of State from putting the new apportionments into effect. They claimed that the Commission acted unconstitutionally in dividing the County into districts.

They complained that the Commission had assigned only one representative to each of wards 8, 9, 10, and 11, Democratic strongholds in Roxbury which should have had two, the petitioners maintain. The Commission also were charged with having erred in assigning two representatives to the Republican Wards 4 and 5 in the Back Bay.

The redistricting cannot be found in error, the Court said, "unless the inequalities are so great and the means of avoiding them so clear as to leave fair-minded men in no reasonable doubt that there is a grave and unnecessary inequality."

However, the Court pointed out that "on a strictly mathematical basis, Ward 10 should have two representatives and not one, while Ward 5 should have one, not two. The difference is so small that the change would make no difference in the total voting power throughout the County." There are 214 more voters in Ward 10 than in Ward 5.

Considering the suggestion of the complainants that double districts —combining Wards 8 and 9 with three representatives instead of one each, and Wards 4 and 5 with three instead of two each — be created, the Court declared: "Creation of double districts would have avoided the discrimination, but in the exercise of their judgment, the Commissioners were warranted in avoiding the creation of double and triple districts."

The petitions were filed by Peter J. Graham, Chester A. Dolan, William E. Mooney, Susan K. Donovan, George F. McMahon, David M. Owens, Thomas F. McReady, and Alfred J. Moore.

Speedy Appointment Of Kittredge Forecast

Removal of the last obstacle to permanent appointment of Wallace G. Kittredge to the $5,000 a year post as Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has been assured by the State Public Utilities Commission. The Commission overruled appeals of candidates for the position who finished below Mr. Kittredge on the civil service eligibility list. Mr. Kittredge has been serving provisionally for two months.

Huge America Drydocked At Boston for Hull Cleaning

America—the $17,000,000 flagship of the United States Lines, and queen of the American merchant marine—fresh from the builders' yard at Newport News, Va., moved up Boston Harbor this morning and was floated into the big South Boston drydock of the Navy for hull cleaning and scraping before heading for the coast of Maine for official Government trials. She is the largest merchant vessel to go into the Boston drydock since the Leviathan was there May 28, 1934.

Reaching the drydock at 8:30 a. m., the America's bow went over the sill of its temporary berth at 8:33 and the stern at 8:50. The entire docking operation was completed in 20 minutes. Hawsers of eight and ten inches diameter were used on both the port and starboard sides of the ship's bow in bringing the vessel in, with a shore force of 180 men assisting.

The America was built as a successor to the Leviathan, to operate with the Manhattan and the Washington, in the trans-Atlantic service linking New York with Ireland, England, France, and Germany. She is the largest merchant ship ever built in the Western Hemisphere, although not as large as the Leviathan, which was built in Germany in 1914, and which became the property of the United States after the World War.

Under construction since Aug. 22, 1938, when the first rivet was driven in her keel by Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, the America—christened Aug. 31, 1939, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—is scheduled to be delivered July 2 to the United States Lines.

War Interrupts Plans

Because the amended Neutrality Act bars American vessels from entering combat areas, the service for which the America was built has been interrupted, and the immediate employment of the new vessel is as yet undetermined, according to officials of the United States Lines.

The big vessel—723 feet long, 92 feet beam, and 100 feet deep from the topmost deck to the keel—was brought to Boston by Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famous Boston trial skipper who has taken more than 800 new craft, merchant and naval, on their trial trips. Capt. Giles C. Stedman, native of Quincy, Mass., who will command the America, was on the bridge of the liner today as an "observer."

In contrast to the drydocking of the Leviathan, which was of 59,956 gross tons against about 30,000 tons of the America, the new vessel does not have to await high tide. Considerable dredging of channels has been done since the Leviathan visited Boston, and despite the fact that tide was low today at 10:06 a. m., daylight time, the vessel was able to enter the drydock without delay.

Lieut. E. H. Batcheller, U. S. N., docking officer at the South Boston drydock, had charge of operations, which are being done for the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, builders of the America. The vessel will be in drydock about 36 hours, it is expected, probably leaving late tomorrow, to sail for the Rockland trial course for speed tests in connection with official trials.

Prior to arrival of the vessel, workmen spent four days in preparing the blocks upon which the big ship will rest in the drydock when the water is pumped out. The blocks are 16 feet apart.

Cleaners and painters began work immediately from floats all around the hull, and as their job progressed additional water was pumped out of the drydock, lowering the floats a few feet at a time so that when the water is completely out the task will be done.

Aboard the vessel on arrival today were about 800 persons, including the crew and officials of the builders, the Government, and the United States Lines, which will operate the craft. In addition, a large group of painters was brought here to expedite the work of cleaning and painting the underwater section of the hull.

Surplus of Speed Expected

Builders' trials, held last week, disclosed that the America's speed is likely to exceed the 22 knots an hour required by specifications, according to officials of the line. Shipyard workers manned the vessel on the trip to Boston, while a large number of experts on various features of the new vessel's construction and equipment, made the trip as observers.

The America displaces 34,370 tons, is driven by geared turbine engines developing 34,000 shaft horsepower on 128 revolutions a minute. She has two 19½-foot bronze propellers, and has accommodations for 1,219 passengers. Officers and crew will number 639. Cargo space is provided for about 2,000 tons of freight.

Visitors are barred from the ship while she is at Boston, according to the Maritime Commission which said that "in view of the importance of the vessel for national defense purposes, no public inspection can be permitted."

After the official trials off Maine, the vessel is to return to Newport News, during which an eight-hour endurance run will be recorded.

Boston Scrap Shipments To Italy Are Heavy

Italy was the second largest recipient of scrap iron exported from the Port of Boston in 1939, it was disclosed today.

Exceeded only by the United Kingdom in the amount and value of scrap tonnage imported from Boston, Italian shipments totaled 67,429 long tons (2,240 pounds) and were valued at $981,679. These figures were part of a complete analysis of the export and imports of the Port of Boston being made by the State Planning Board in conjunction with a WPA project.

Total value of scrap iron exported from Boston in 1939 was $3,205,787, an increase over 1938 when the figure was $2,976,964, the report showed. Tonnage last year totaled 212,555 tons and in 1938 it was 200,949. Italy took 10 cargoes in 1939 but the total tonnage was less than the nine cargoes taken by the United Kingdom. The average price a ton was $15.08.

The 1939 figures showing country of destination, long tons, and value are:

Country of Destination	Long Tons	Value
Belgium	71	$1,837
Finland	1,964	27,048
Germany	2,669	41,031
Italy	67,429	981,679
The Netherlands	2,659	29,600
Poland and Danzig	4,589	168,621
Spain	2,231	31,698
Sweden	2,461	34,160
United Kingdom	74,304	1,051,601
China	299	6,064
Hong Kong	57	1,909
Japan	53,822	830,537
Total	212,555	$3,205,787

Advertising Club Inducts Officers

Induction of new officers and an entertainment program marked the season's final weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today.

The new officers, who will begin their duties the first of July, are: President, Edwin E. Leason, Assistant Treasurer, Dickie-Raymond, Inc.; First Vice-President, John C. Nicodemus, Publicity Director, Kennedy's, Inc.; Second Vice-President, John A. Smith, owner of John A. Smith & Staff; Secretary, Theodore L. Southack, Jr., Advertising Manager, Sanborn Company; Treasurer, Arthur V. Howland, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer, Tileston & Hollingsworth.

Artists from the WEEI radio studio provided the entertainment.

R. I. Textile Mills Expect Capacity

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (AP) —Rhode Island textile manufacturers, expecting Government orders as a result of the expansion of the country's armed forces, can put their mills in full-time operation within six weeks, at the outside, Edward F. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association, said today.

Many mills, it is believed, can "operate 100 per cent on Government work within a week of the award of contracts," Mr. Walker said. He reported that there seems to be no shortage of skilled help.

Strike of Fishermen Due for Settlement

Settlement of the strike of steam trawler fishermen, which has been dragging on through the Spring months, appeared likely at the State House today.

Representatives of the boat owners and the fishermen met with the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and it was understood that many points of difference had been resolved. The remainder, it was predicated, would be arbitrated shortly.

3,490 N. E. Air Pilots To Be Trained by the CAA

New England's and the first district's share of pilots to be licensed under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's recently announced program to train 45,000 new birdmen, has been set at 3,490 men, it was learned today from authoritative sources. According to these sources, 2,800 of these new pilots are to be secured from college graduates, and 690 from non-college men.

Whether the task of training these new pilots is to be entrusted to Alvan T. Fuller, who has been appointed regional chairman of Col. Frank Knox's General Civilian Committee, could not be learned. Mr. Fuller heads the First Corps Area, which includes only New England. Mr. Fuller was appointed under a plan of Colonel Knox, Chicago publisher, to train new pilots quickly by means of "Plattsburgs of the Air," aerial training camps.

The CAA training area, however, includes not only New England, but also New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Aeronautical circles held, however, that the CAA is fully capable of conducting its own pilot training without the aid of "Plattsburgs of the Air." Considerable sentiment has developed that the Knox committees may possibly take over the development of aviation mechanics, an equally important phase of strengthening America's aerial defenses.

Millions for N. E.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)— The supplemental defense appropriation bill reported today contained $26,659,000 to expand New England naval establishments.

Largest of the items was $24,000,000 for the Navy's northeastern air base at Quonset Point, R. I., for additional aviation shore facilities, buildings, accessories and land acquisition. Previously Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for land acquisition at Quonset Point and about $800,000 for construction of temporary hangars.

With Portsmouth, N. H., and New London, Conn., scheduled to be the Navy's principal east coast submarine base, the appropriation carried $1,000,000 for New London and $554,000 for Portsmouth.

Boston Navy Yard will receive $700,000. Of this, $385,000 is to expand the power system. Other items include extension of steel storage facilities, additional toilets and wash rooms, weight handling equipment and a fitting out crane.

Under the program $385,000 is allocated to the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

In connection with the $24,000,000 appropriation for Quonset Point, Representative George T. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, of the House Naval Affairs Committee explained that only $9,000,000 of the funds would be spent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. The remainder will be available as soon as the navy can use it.

Training Urged

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 11 (AP) — Brigadier General Rex B. Delacour, asserting that ten million young men in this country were "developing into 'drug store cowboys,'" has advocated universal military training for the United States.

The Adjutant General of the Connecticut National Guard told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon group that these young men could be called into special training in national defense.

This army, together with the present standing force, must be taught to fight a mechanized war, General Delacour said, adding that lack of such knowledge and mechanized equipment had placed the Allies in their present difficulty.

Call for Recruits

Calling upon New England to "awaken to its responsibilities of furnishing recruits for the regular army," Major General James A. Woodruff declared that the section was last among the country's nine Corps Areas in the Army's current recruiting campaign.

General Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, said that the section was "highly vunerable in the event of an emergency because of its enormous industrial activity," and added that the time had come "to appeal to the patriotism of our citizens to raise the 1,143 men we must have before June 30."

Jobs Reported Won for Men By Official in 40-Plus Drive

The "40-phobia" of prejudice against men over 40 years old in industry is fading out in the higher placed jobs partly through the efforts of the Forty Plus movement starting in Boston, Charles A. Colton, secretary of the National Forty Plus Association, Inc., told the Kiwanis Club this noon.

"Many industrial leaders, Henry Ford most conspicuous among them, are recognizing the usefulness of the older men," Mr. Colton said. "Frequently in the successful organization it is the older man who is at the head. The day of the exploitation of the infant prodigy in business has gone by."

Jobs are available for men above 40, but the big thing is to find them, Mr. Colton declared, speaking from the experience of the Forty Plus groups, which consist of men above 40 who have earned $4,000 or more a year and are organized in 32 American cities to find new jobs for themselves.

"We get an average of one job out of every 21 calls here in Boston," he said.

Of the composition of the parent group, Forty Plus of New England, which labors in Greater Boston, Mr. Colton, who is its public relations chairman, reported that half of its members were college men and that the average compensation for the group when employed was $6,700 a year. There have been members who made as much as $14,000 while a recent applicant drew $40,000. A former movie man in Los Angeles Forty Plus had had an income of $75,000.

A variety of opportunities develops from the canvass persistently made by Forty Plus members. For instance, Mr. Colton noted that a call had been made for a man over 40 to manage a farm in Vermont, where he was given a salary and a house. Another member was engaged as a companion to a wealthy man.

Noting a number of celebrities with distinguished work to their credit in later years, Mr. Colton reminded Kiwanis of Henry Ford, who, he commented, "did not put the world on wheels until he was after 40," and added that "Abraham Lincoln was a small town lawyer at 49." Summing up his analysis of the offering the man over 40 has to make, Mr. Colton said:

"To strength of spirit and skill of mind, time has added more than it has erased. The mature mind can see what is and what is not really essential. Seasoned experience, mature application, and resourcefulness in dealing with people are more essential than ever. Man is old only when he himself thinks so."

Air Conditioning Group Meets

Industrial air conditioning has improved production and efficiency generally between 5 and 10 per cent and in at least one field, the manufacture of rayon, an improvement of 15 per cent has been obtained, Dr. Willis H. Carrier, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carrier Corporation, of Syracuse, N. Y., told the opening session of the Air Conditioning Institute, meeting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a two-day session beginning today.

Air conditioning has made possible in the industrial field processes hitherto believed impossible. It has been able to provide for greater comfort and therefore greater efficiency in personnel in types of manufacture where, in the past, discomfort of cold and heat seriously interfered with production, Dr. Carrier told the institute, which is meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Department of Education.

It is destined to play an even more important role in the rearmament program, said Dr. Carrier. Temperature control now possible in munitions plants will greatly increase production and decrease the possibilities of explosions.

The growth and progress in the field of domestic heating was discussed at the morning session by Ralph S. Franklin, Consulting Engineer of the Albert B. Franklin Company of Boston, who recommended dual-type heating as the most satisfactory distribution of heat in homes. By using hot air in living rooms and bed rooms which can be closely linked with air conditioning, and the use of hot water or steam in kitchen, bathrooms, and laundries where odors are likely to be returned by an air-circulating system, Mr. Franklin told the Institute that a nearly perfect home-heating system can be maintained. He recommended separate hot water heating units as the most economical.

Bostonians of Italian Descent Side With U. S. and Allies

In lauding President Roosevelt's denouncement of the Italian Dictator last night, residents of Italian descent in the Boston area today implored Americans "to remember that we are Americans as much as anyone else, even though our names may end in a vowel."

Editor G. N. Longarini of La Notizia, Italian-language daily in Boston, voiced what he considered to be the sentiments of "practically all Americans of Italian descent," saying that "we agree with our President in deploring Benito Mussolini's course in entering the war. Like President Roosevelt, we did not want Italy to go to war, but now that she has done so, we as Americans are backing up our nation's policy in complete sympathy with the Allied cause."

Publisher P. A. Santosuosso of the Italian News also agreed that local residents of Italian extraction back President Roosevelt, and that other Americans must steer clear of "hysteria against people with Italian names"; he expressed the hope that persons with Italian names will not suffer the same fate here as that of many with German names during the World War.

Both journalists are veterans of the American Expeditionary Force; they say any sympathy they may have for Italy is similar to the sympathy Americans of English extraction might have for England. They affirmed their appreciation of freedom of the press.

Others who lent their voices in support of the President decrying the Italian move included two lawyers high in the order of the Sons of Italy in America: Boston-born Felix Forte, and Italy-born Michael A. Fredo, who also is an A. E. F. veteran.

Allies Favored

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 11 (AP)—In a resolution sent to President Roosevelt and Congress, La Nation Franco-Americane des Etats Unis, Post 5, today urged a policy of complete co-operation with the Allied nations.

The resolution of the French-American group asked for: immediate aid to the Allies, repeal of the Neutrality law, institution of compulsory military training, and the arrest and internment of "fifth column" suspects, whether they are citizens or not.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional sunshine and somewhat mild this afternoon, followed by showers late this afternoon and tonight, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; Wednesday cloudy, with occasional showers; gentle to moderate easterly wind, becoming southwest to west during Wednesday.

All New England, Except Connecticut: Cloudy, with showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy with showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer on Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds over the south portion and moderate east winds tonight shifting to south on Wednesday over the north portion; weather fair in south and cloudy with showers in north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	55	New Orleans	73	89
Chicago	55	66	New York	57	64
Denver	45	66	Norfolk	77	92
Helena	54	79	Philadelphia	60	64
Kansas City	59	68	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	59	75	San Francisco	52	61
Miami	74	86	Washington	65	82
Minneapolis	54	65			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 11.
B—Maximum, June 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.6 feet.

Wednesday, 4:37 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m., E. D. S. T., Tuesday.

Boston Red Cross Ships 208 Cases Of Clothing to Europe

Boston Red Cross has sent 208 cases of garments, sweaters and medical supplies, purchased through local contributions which now total $440,000, to aid refugees in war-stricken countries of Europe, William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of Metropolitan Chapter's drive for $600,000, said today.

Ten cases left today for New York for shipment to Europe aboard the McKeesport, Red Cross mercy ship, Mr. Chamberlain said. The ship leaves New York for Bordeaux this coming week end.

Other activities at Red Cross headquarters included a start by the Volunteer Service on cutting 4,000 dresses and 500 layettes on two new cutting tables. The tables have been set up in classrooms at Metropolitan Chapter headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street. The dresses and layettes must be finished by Sept. 1. Miss Harriet Robeson is chairman of the volunteers.

Dewey in Vermont June 17 for Address

Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, will meet with Vermont Republican leaders at Burlington on Monday, June 17, where he will also make an address.

He will visit Vermont at the invitation of Harold W. Mason, Republican National Committeeman; Miss Consuelo Northrop, National Committeewoman; John P. Davis, Republican State Chairman, and Miss Flora Coutts, State Vice-Chairman.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 13

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Strange Cargo," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Jean Muir. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 3:45, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
The Vienna Choir Boys in "Symphony in the Mountains." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. "Information Please." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Mlle. Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux.

Keith Memorial—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 7:40.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern and Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 11:30 a. m., 2:28, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Hell's Angels." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier in "21 Days Together." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "La Conga Nights," with Hugh Herbert. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Hell's Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Latest news—War Films, Special March of Time's "Background for War—The Mediterranean," "Vacation Previews," "Over the Seven Seas," "Television Previews," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"Raiders Over England"; Charlie Chase's trip "South of the Boudoir"; slow motion studies of how plant life germinates; Pete Smith cartoon; a visit to French Canada, and 30 minutes of news reels.

Trans-Lux—
"Fifth Column Squad." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "The Black Room," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Also "Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Free, Blonde and 21." 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey, and Mary Todd. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

University—
"Strange Cargo," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 2:35, 6, 9:20. Also "An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth." Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30
Marche Militaire Schubert
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-wisps, from "The Damnation of Faust" Berlioz
Children's Suite Naginski
(First performance in Boston)
Finale, Seventh Symphony in A major Beethoven
Overture to "Tannhäuser" Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1, in E flat Liszt
Soloist: Hazel Hallett
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes Strauss
Begin the Beguine Porter
"Sember Fidelis," March Sousa

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert presented by the pupils of Theo S. Carreiro. Dr. Francis W. Snow, Organist of Trinity Church, guest artist. Frances Ray Dunlevy, Dorothy Elizabeth Kleeb, and Annetta M. Schuerfeld, accompanists. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Tanner.

French and Italian Off WPRO

Announcement that a Providence, R. I., radio station had banned radiocasts of news in French and Italian focussed attention today on the fact that a similar situation has obtained in Boston for several weeks.

Station WMEX here, which has radiocast more foreign language programs locally than any other Boston station, gave notice to all of its foreign language radiocasters two weeks ago that their programs hereafter must be given in English. According to station workers only one program which had been radiocasting in Italian elected to resume with WMEX on an English basis. Other language programs, the station attendants said, had drifted off presumably to find spots on other local stations.

The Providence station, WPRO, a Columbia Broadcasting System outlet, banned news radiocasts in Italian and French on the international situation, S. P. Willis, the station Manager, said.

Lottery Case Leader Fined And Sentenced

Abraham Zimmerman, alleged ringleader of a $20,000,000 lottery swindle, today was sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary, followed by three years' probation, and fined a total of $22,000, by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court, Boston.

The prison sentence was made concurrent with a 20-month term Zimmerman is now serving at Lewisburg, Penna., for evasion of income taxes on the profits of the lottery. The probationary period was also made concurrent with a five-year term of probation which begins after the expiration of the prison sentence imposed for tax evasion.

In compliance with the request made by Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Judge McLellan ordered that the record show a notation that "in view of the interlocking nature of the various offenses, there is embodied in this sentence the recommendation to the United States Secretary that the defendant, who is an alien, shall not be deported by virtue of anything appearing in or in pursuance of the United States Code."

The defendant is one of 72 men and women named in three indictments charging operation of a lottery, known as the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital lottery, which Zimmerman organized. The lottery spread through 16 states. Since the round-up of the defendants, 70 have pleaded guilty, one has been found guilty, and one of the three women involved has not been arraigned.

Study-Work Plan At Northeastern

Five years ago the College of Liberal Arts of Northeastern University was established with two main objectives: to enable young men to broaden their lives culturally, and to train them to make a living. Today the college, with an enrollment of more than 400 students, is the only liberal arts college in New England conducted on the co-operative plan.

The Northeastern plan combines the student's academic experience in the classroom and the laboratory with his participation in extra-curricular activities and coordinates his college work through vocational guidance, with co-operative employment in commerce and industry.

The plan is reported to be particularly attractive to high school graduates who desire a broad, liberal education and at the same time gain vocational experience.

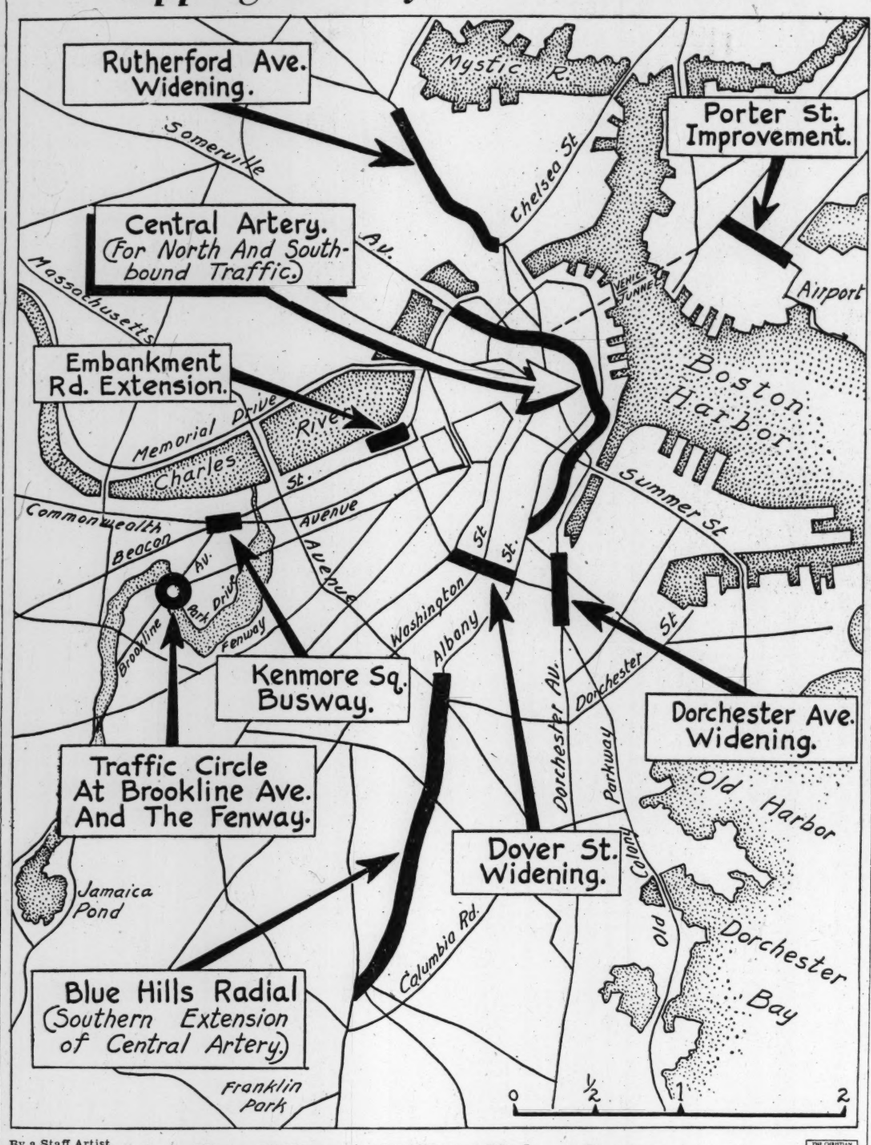
Animals Society Reports for May

Traveling a total of 18,053 miles and investigating 448 cases during May, officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reported today that they had examined 3,381 animals, placed 229 in homes, restored 60 to owners and otherwise contributed to alleviation of animal cruelty.

The Jack London Club, opposed to cruelty in training animals for stage and screen, enrolled more than 3,400 new members.

Reports of the organization of 557 new Bands of Mercy were received by the American Humane Education Society. The total number of Bands organized by the Parent-American Society is 251,122.

Mapping the Way to Traffic Freedom



By a Staff Artist

Nine of Boston's 11 Major Highway Projects

The other two projects, which are in outlying sections of the city, are the American Legion Highway Extension, and the Gerry's Landing Bridge across the Charles River. The most important item in the $20,000,000 program is the Central Artery, a proposed $10,500,000 elevated highway through the downtown business district.

Theater And Screen Prospects

Helen Hayes will be seen at the Colonial Theater early in October in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," according to an announcement by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. The presentation will be made by the Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller. The coming season will be the thirteenth in which subscription series of plays have been offered in Boston.

* * *

The Metropolitan Theater announces the resumption of stage shows for the week beginning Friday, June 28, when Bob Hope will be seen with members of his radio cast. Mr. Hope will also be on the screen that week in "Ghost Breakers," a melodramatic thriller in which Paulette Goddard has one of the conspicuous roles.

* * *

Miriam Hopkins in Philip Barry's play, "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," will open the summer season at the Deertrees Theater at Harrison, Maine, on July 1.

* * *

Mady Christians and John Emery in Molnar's "The Guardsman" are to open the thirteenth season of the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, Mass., on June 24.

* * *

Grace George will be the guest star with the North Shore Players at Marblehead the week of Aug. 12, in "Kind Lady."

* * *

Florence Reed is announced by the Farragut Players at Rye Beach, N. H., as the star of a tryout production of a new comedy by Noel Langley, "The Walrus and the Carpenter," to be given during the week of July 23. "Private Confusion," a new comedy by Hardie Albright and Austin Parker, which had been scheduled for the week of July 16 has been postponed until August, and "Bedtime Story," a new comedy by Horace Jackson has been listed for that week, with Sharon Lynne to head the cast.

* * *

The Weston Playhouse at Weston, Vt., has scheduled the following plays: June 28-30, "Petticoat Fever"; July 5-7, "Call It a Day"; July 12-14, "Jane Eyre"; July 19-21, "Tonight at 8:30"; July 26-28, "Outward Bound"; Aug. 2-4, "Personal Appearance"; Aug. 9-11, "Our Town"; Aug. 16-18, "Perfect Alibi"; Aug. 23-25, "Sweeney Todd"; Aug. 30-Sept. 1, "Boy Meets Girl."

Worcester Petition On Light Rates Rejected

Petition for reduction in the rates of the Worcester Suburban Electric Company was thrown out yesterday by the State Public Utilities Commission on the grounds that the petition had not been signed by 20 of the firm's consumers.

Boston's $20,000,000 Program For Express Highways Ready

Continued from Page 1

ficials as a result of traffic jams occurring there since the big league games began this year.

The Central Artery, scheduled for completion by late 1943, would be an elevated highway from the Charles River Dam through the heart of the downtown section to Albany Street near Broadway. It would proceed along Leverett and Merrimac Streets to Haymarket Square, thence along Cross Street where it would turn south to cross State and India Streets. From there it would continue along Atlantic Avenue, at the end of which it would span the Boston and Albany Freight Yards to reach Broadway at Albany Street.

Main Bottleneck

"The main bottleneck of the City," the Conference report states, "is at State Street where the long blocks from Atlantic Avenue to Commercial Street obstruct north and south bound traffic." The project would cut through the present rows of buildings in this area to cross State Street with six new surface lanes of traffic, plus four lanes on the elevated structure.

Because the present Blue Hill Avenue is a narrow, winding local business thoroughfare, the proposed Blue Hills Radial would be a 120-foot, double-barrelled highway from Seaver Street to Albany Street near Massachusetts Avenue, parallel to and several hundred feet east of the present Blue Hill Avenue. The cost would be $3,800,000.

This highway would carry much of the in-bound traffic which now travels along the Jamaicaway and the Fenway.

Dover Street, an important route from Berkeley Street to the proposed Central Artery and to South Boston, would be widened with a possible underpass under Shawmut Avenue, Washington Street and Harrison Avenue. This would cost $1,500,000 and would be finished in 1946.

Immediately upon completion of the Central Artery and the Blue Hills Radial, a project to widen Rutherford Avenue to 125 feet would be begun. This $1,500,000 project would provide a new fast route for traffic to and from the north.

Porter Street, already widened to 100 feet along part of its length, would be extended and repaved to link the Sumner Tunnel and the East Boston Airport with a more accessible route. This $100,000 project would be completed in 1941.

Roadway Widened

Dorchester Avenue between Broadway and Old Colony Avenue is a bottleneck for traffic to and from the south made worse by the unused subway entrance. The entrance would be removed and the roadway widened to 120 feet, at a cost of $450,000.

At Kenmore Square, a new stairway would be built from the central planted space down to the pedestrian underpass and subway entrance to create a new bus stop and simplify traffic.

Embankment Road would be extended to the ends of Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, to eliminate the present single entrance to the shore line highway from Beacon Street, where delay occurs because of the narrow streets and sharp corner. Cost would be $250,000 and the work would be done in 1941.

To link major parkways on the southwest side, American Legion Highway would be connected with West Roxbury Parkway at Washington Street. This would, it is believed, lessen traffic congestion in the Back Bay area. The $1,000,000 project would be completed in 1946.

A new bridge would be built across the Charles River at Gerry's Landing to divert suburban traffic from Harvard Square and elsewhere in Cambridge. Although of value to Cambridge, this is included as primarily a Boston project.

As Major Step

The six-year program is regarded by its proponents as a major step toward halting the decline in activity and the shrinkage of property values in the downtown area. They feel it is absolutely essential to new progress for the Hub as the axis of commerce in Greater Boston and New England.

Colby Class Told the Wise Turn to Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., June 11—"The Bible was written to the accompaniment of the marching armies of history; yet the Bible teaches us to have a calm, steady faith and therefore a clear mind to help in the solution of contemporary problems."

So spoke the Rev. Dr. Norman V. Peale of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City to the graduating class of Colby Junior College yesterday. "The wisest thing people can do in these terrific days," he advised, "is to read the Bible and the classics."

Proposing that the 112 graduates turn to such classics as Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," he declared, "You will lay the book down with the solid conviction that God's fate catches up with men like Hitler who have the overweening audacity to usurp God's place in the affairs of men."

In a challenge of faith to the graduates, Dr. Peale continued, "One thing which can never be shaken and upon which we may rest our faith in the future of our country and the democratic civilization is the fact fact that the moral nature of the universe is unshatterable. Hold on to your faith. Never forget that, after all, the eternal God still rules and right will win."

Invocation at the 103rd Commencement exercises of the College was given by Dr. William A. Hill of New York City, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dr. H. Leslie Sawyer, President, conferred the diplomas upon the 10 members of the three-year medical secretarial class, and the 102 members of the senior class.

Maine Governor Watches Trouble Near Kennebunk

WELLS, Maine, June 11 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said he stood ready to send the National Guard into York County if State Police find themselves unable to cope with disorders directed against members of a religious sect (Jehovah's Witnesses) who refuse to salute the American flag.

State Police Capt. William P. Hancock said, however, that he saw no need of summoning the Guard.

"The situation hasn't reached those proportions and won't," said Captain Hancock, commander of a police division embracing a southwestern Maine region in which at least three men have been shot, a sect headquarters burned and pillaged, and several sect members "roughed up" since June 8.

He ascribed the disorders to "youngsters," who in taking an opportunity for mischief had "gone too far, much too far."

Two men were shot and wounded in a disturbance at Kennebunk, June 9, when the sect's headquarters also was burned by a crowd of 2,000 persons. A youth was at a Biddeford hospital today as a result of another disturbance last night, which occurred when a crowd assembled outside a man's home here.

Captain Hancock said he contemplated no action against the occupant of the house, who, he said, admitted firing shots.

Wins Scholarship

Alfred Brown

Miss Elizabeth Dulac

Who receives award from the Flora Stone Mather College.

The first New England Regional Scholarship to Flora Stone Mather College, the coordinate college for women of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Dulac, of Newtonville. Miss Dulac graduated this June from the Newton High School, with honors, and is one of the four highest who competed for regional scholarships at Mather throughout the United States.

The New England Regional Scholarship, provided by the Flora Stone Mather College Alumnae Association, was awarded by the Boston Mather Club, of which Miss Millicent Taylor of Lexington is President. Mrs. Alfred Shohl of Jamaica Plain was chairman of the New England Scholarship Committee. Miss Dulac won in competitive examinations plus school and personal record over five candidates who were considered in the finals. She will take a liberal arts course.

Port of Boston Records Heavy Wool Receipts

Port of Boston Business

Heavy receipts of wool at Boston last week swelled the value of imports for consumption to a point that was greater than the comparable figures a year ago, it was disclosed today in a report prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Despite the upsetting of shipping schedules due to the war and the sharp falling off in some imports the figures revealed that Boston's port is holding up well.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending June 8, 1940	Year ago
Imports for Consumption	$3,018,318	$2,973,626
Imports for Warehouse	487,208	781,839
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	586,158	735,702
Duties collected	455,555	502,053
Wool Imports (lbs)	1,214,784	955,345
	Fiscal Year July 1 to June 8	Year ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	132,455,040	59,458,482
Duties collected	$30,901,116	$21,245,159

Job Placement Increases

Placing of more than 17,000 persons in jobs during the past five months by the State Employment Service registers an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, reported today.

Vermont Pays Out $552,756 In Jobless Benefits to June 1

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. June 11—Vermont's unemployment compensation fund barely broke even during the first five months of 1940, according to a department statement. Benefit payments to unemployed totaled $552,756 against collections from employers of $556,112. There was a comfortable balance in the fund, however, totaling $2,862,010.

An additional amount was paid out by the commissioners during the period, of $327,074, to the railroad retirement board, the final action connected with the removal of the railroad industry from coverage by the State law.

State Finances

Nearly all State departmnets are expected to end their fiscal year June 30, within their appropriations while funds allotted State institutions will be sufficient for the first time in years, according to Benjamin Gates, State Auditor. Referring to department appropriations, Mr. Gates said, "I don't know when I've seen conditions any better."

Because of frequently unpredictable expenditures at State institutions, at least one or two of them in the past have overdrawn their funds as much as $25,000 or or $30,000. This year, practically all of them have a balance which is expected to carry them to the end of the year, within their budgets.

An exception to the rule, however, will be the sergeant-at-arms department which is expected to have an overdraft of about $5,000 because of unanticipated expenditures on two projects, and the State Planning Board, whose balance at the end of May was only $106 out of an appropriation of $12,000.

Promote Industries

State Senator Mortimer Proctor, of Proctor, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has put forward a four-point plan to promote and extend Vermont industries.

First, he suggests a survey of the assets of each locality, including raw materials, power and sites available and registering of these with some central State Bureau and some outside agency where the figures would be available to prospective businesses.

Second, encouragement of specialized industries that use a large percentage of skilled labor and make products of superior design and quality and that needs inexpensive power and the fast transportation available.

Third, a consideration of the needs of industries, large and small, and the selection of those best fitted for the economic conditions that exist in the State's small rural communities.

Fourth, research for improving the quality and increasing the variety of goods manufactured in Vermont such as practiced by the Vermont Chermurgic Council, and which is designed to bring about a closer relationship between manufacture and agriculture.

Cement Roads

A controversy between the Vermont Permanent Roads Association and the State Highway Board has broken out over the Board's figures on maintenance costs of cement roads in the State. The highway board recently released figures showing that the maintenance costs of cement surface in Vermont were $639 a mile. Roland H. Stevens, of White River Junction, head of the Association, immediately questioned the figures, quoting those from the New Hampshire report, showing that State's cement road maintenance to be $32.50 per mile. Stevens says the divergence is too wide and wants to know why.

Fred Allen Goes to Hollywood; Other 'Big Time' Radio Events

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The life of Victor Herbert will be dramatized; Fred Allen will be heard from Hollywood for the first time in several years; and a newspaper will have a "dress rehearsal" on the air, among features of mid-week radio entertainment.

Tonight

Drama:

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson return to their "Big Town" type of story, as result of audience poll, doing "We Americans," a patriotic story, adapted from one written by Ben Ames Williams, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Life of Victor Herbert, America's beloved light opera composer, in "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Variety:

Ruth Gordon of the stage and Oscar Levant of music are special guests of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Ethel Waters will sing the song she made famous, 'Stormy Weather," discuss dramatic ambitions and plans for future, in list of guests scheduled in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed Purcell's Suite for Strings, Balogh's Divertimenti, Turina's "L'Oracion del Torero," and Bartok's Rumanian Dance, for his "Symphony Strings" program, MBCS-WAAB, 9:30.

Wednesday

Variety:

Fred Allen, now moved to Hollywood for the next three weeks while making a picture with Jack Benny, revives his hillbilly character, "Judge Zeke Allen," also introduces Betty Jane Rhodes, substitute for Wynn Murray, who was unable to make the West Coast journey, as temporary guest soloist, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Frank Craven's "The First Year," comedy of marriage, with John Craven, son of author-actor, and Doris Dudley in leads, for New York portion of "Star Theater"; Eugene Pallette of the screen, special guest in Hollywood portion, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Light music:

Music of Franz Lehar, Viennese operetta composer, featured in "Pageant of Melody"; Kathryn Witwer, Attilio Baggiore, soloists, with Henry Weber's Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Educational:

Frank Guy Armitage plays various characters from Dickens' novels, in Columbia's "Lecture Hall," CBS-WEEI, 4.

Thursday

Variety:

Rudy Vallee has invited Betty Grable and Hugh (Woo Woo) Herbert to assist him in a comedy version of "Sindbad the Sailor," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music:

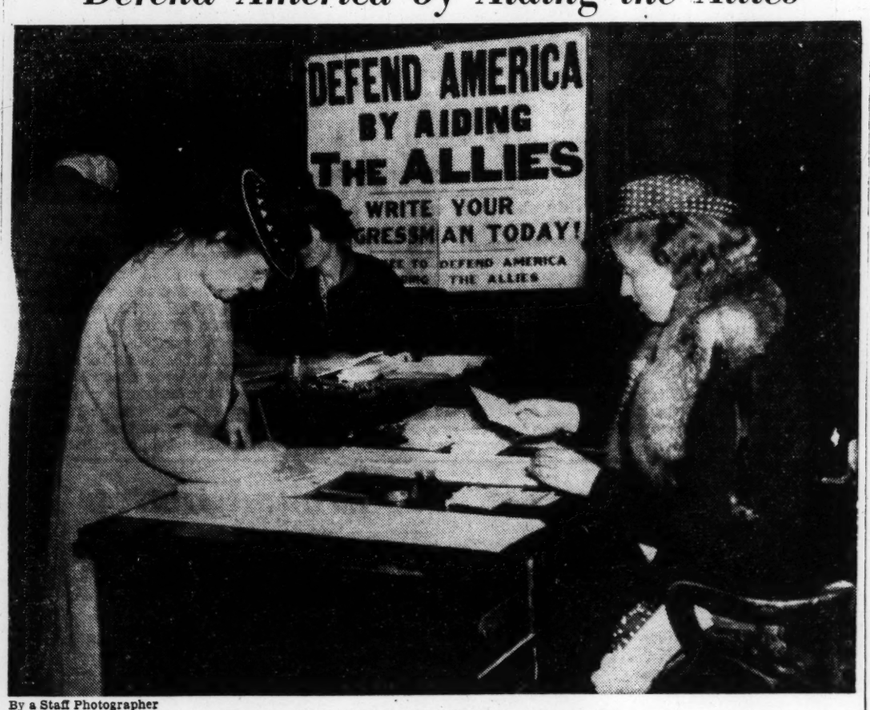
Gordon Gifford, baritone, and Betty Abbett, flutist, will be guests of "Musical Americana"; Ray Paige's Orchestra will feature a number of theme songs from well-known radio shows of earlier days, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture and Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C Major are programed by Reginald Stewart for Toronto Promenade Concert; Margaret Brown, piano soloist, has chosen Ulric Cole's Divertimento for Piano and Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Interviews:

Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, "Vox Pop-ers," turn the tables on newspaperdom by reporting the dress rehearsal of "P. M.," new New York daily newspaper which is scheduled to make its debut on June 18, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

'Defend America by Aiding the Allies'



By a Staff Photographer

Signing Up With the Boston Committee

Miss Josephine T. Mullaly of Harrison Avenue signs the petition at desk of Mrs. Kenneth Isaacs of Warren Street, Brookline, while in the background Mrs. Henry Seton of Warren Street, Brookline, signs up another caller at campaign headquarters opened yesterday at 221 Washington Street.

Organized primarily to impress Congress and the President with the desire of the people to defend the United States by sending materials of war to the Allies, the Boston branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, at 45 Devonshire Street and 221 Washington Street, now finds itself custodian of a fund which is increasing on the arrival of each mail.

Many persons signifying their desire to express their approval of the Committee's aims are enclosing checks and bank notes to aid the committee's work in advertising, hiring radio time and incidental campaign expenses.

More than 100 cities and towns in Massachusetts have been organized for localized mass meetings next Sunday afternoon, with a large rally planned for Boston Common between 3 and 5 p. m. Directing this work at headquarters today were Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. Robert Homans, Arthur L. Endicott, R. Minturn Sedgwick, Conrad Hobbs, and E. Fred Cullen—at a pace reminiscent of World War Liberty Loan drives.

The mass meeting plan, it was learned today, will be extended to include the entire country.

Baltimore Line To Publicize N. E.

Plans to increase ocean passenger travel into the port of Boston, through publicizing New England's advantages as a summer playground, a center of historic lore, and a location of scenic beauty, are under consideration by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.

Next Saturday, the company starts its usual summer expansion of passenger service. Five liners will call at Boston weekly, two from Baltimore and Norfolk and the balance from Philadelphia.

J. C. Clift, passenger traffic manager, who was in Boston from Baltimore yesterday, for a conference looking to increased travel, indicated co-operation with port groups here, to that end.

The conference was held aboard the fleet's flagship Dorchester at Pier 2, South Boston, in conjunction with a dinner. Those taking part in the festivities included: Arthur J. Doyle, New England resident agent; Thomas Barber, New England passenger agent and 50 years associated with the line; Norman Smith, tour manager; Capt. William E. Payne of the Dorchester, and Joseph Hanswirth of the passenger department, who entertained.

Amusements

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, JUNE 23, at 8:30
CLOSING SUNDAY CONCERT
ALEC TEMPLETON—Soloist
BENEFIT—PENSION FUND
Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. No Tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ANNA NEAGLE
RAY MILLAND
IRENE
Now!
PLUS 2nd HIT
WARNER BAXTER
ANDREA LEEDS
EARTH-BOUND
Latest "INFORMATION PLEASE"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over • 2nd Week!
Vivien LEIGH ★ Robert TAYLOR
in 'WATERLOO BRIDGE'
Also: 'The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady'

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

The Great Picture of Our Era!
"FOUR SONS"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

Sailing every day to PROVINCETOWN
Leave Foster's Wharf 10 A. M., return 8 P. M. 2 hrs. ashore at historic Provincetown. Enjoy ocean liner comforts—dancing, entertainment, cafeteria, marine lounge, etc. $2 round trip.
Cape Cod S.S. Co.
HUB. 2650 Boston
STEEL PIER

Save Work and money
Statler Handy TOWELS
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
and Super STATLER facial ROLL

DRY COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and our motor will call for your furs
Please Mention the Monitor
Spaulding-Riedel
Incorporated FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 210

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Local Team Stronger Now According to Manager—N. E. Senior Golfers Meet

Cronin Sees Hash, Harris Key Men in Red Sox Future

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Yes, the double-headers are piling up on us," admitted Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox yesterday, when the opener of the Cleveland series was postponed by inclement weather. "We now have seven dates to make up here at Fenway Park. But other clubs are having the same trouble, and I believe we are just as well equipped to face it as they are.

"As a matter of fact, I think we're stronger at present than we have been at any time this spring," Cronin continued. "Tabor, Doerr and Finney have benefited by two extra days of inactivity and are ready to carry their load again. I am particularly encouraged by the improved showings of Herb Hash and Mickey Harris. These boys are getting better all the time and will be a big help when we start playing off some of these double-headers."

Harris Has Three

Harris is scheduled to pitch the final game of the Cleveland series at Fenway tomorrow and he will be trying for his fourth victory. Mickey already has beaten the Senators, Athletics and White Sox, going the full nine-inning route each time. His last appearance was against the Browns here on June 5, when he missed win No. 4 by failing to retire the final batter in the ninth. That game was later lost by Jim Bagby in the fourteenth.

Unable to protect himself through idleness, Lou Finney relinquished the American League batting lead yesterday for the first time in several weeks. Ray Radcliff of the Browns, hitting a pair of singles in three trips against Washington, elevated his average to an unofficial .368, one point up on the Red Sox right fielder. When the Browns were in Boston recently, Radcliff was sitting on the bench.

Foxx vs. Trosky

As the Red Sox and Indians faced their series, Jimmy Foxx and Hal Trosky were tied for the league home run lead at 14. Trosky, despite a batting average under .300, is up among the leading run producers. Early today Foxx had driven in 48 markers, Gerry Walker of the Senators had 41 and the Cleveland first baseman was trailing at 39.

Out in St. Louis yesterday, the Bees snapped their losing streak by pounding the Cardinals, 12-2, with Billy Southworth sitting in the grandstand. Southworth, arriving from Rochester to assume his new post as Red Bird pilot, saw the Bostonians collect 21 base hits facing three pitchers. Joe Sullivan pitched for Casey Stengel. Southworth, by the ninth inning, must have wondered what the Bees are doing in the National League cellar.

By the triumph, the Bees improved their position to an extent where another win at St. Louis will lift them back to seventh place. The two teams meet under the lights this evening. The locals are idle Wednesday and Thursday, and come home to the Hive Friday to open a home stand against the West.

* * *

Briefs . . . Manager Oscar Vitt of the Indians contends that his boys will do some high flying when the base hits come . . . He points to Trosky's average of .281, Mickey Heath's .253, and Ben Chapman's .180 as proof that the club is in an offensive decline . . . Oscar promises more morning batting practice when the Tribe returns to Cleveland later in the week . . . The players will be happy to hear that . . . The Cleveland date tomorrow closes the Red Sox home series . . . On Thursday they play an exhibition game at Cooperstown, N. Y., with the Chicago Cubs . . . On Friday night they open a three-game series with the White Sox . . . The Bees open here with the Cubs on Friday.

Cornell Varsity Favored To Match Western Crews

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Washington's oarsmen were due here today for a final week of preparation for the intercollegiate regatta next Tuesday. And the chances are that even if the Huskies don't win Washington still will be the ruling power in the rowing world.

For two of the eastern contenders for the intercollegiate title—Cornell and Princeton — are coached by Washington graduates. So are Yale and Harvard, which don't row row at Poughkeepsie, and some others. The consensus hereabouts is that if anyone beats the Huskies this year it will be Cornell.

Cornell Potent

Under the guidance of Harrison Sanford and Norman Sonju, both Washington Alumni, Cornell has become about the most potent rowing power in the East. The Big Red eight was fourth in last year's record-smashing varsity race then won the eastern "sprint" championship hands down this spring.

Arriving only Sunday, Cornell has shown Poughkeepsie observers plenty already. The Ithacans followed Wisconsin downstream yesterday when the Badgers went through a snappy time trial and while Sanford wouldn't admit he had timed his men, Cornell showed a good turn of speed to go with its acknowledged power. It is an exceptionally heavy boatload but it applies its power smoothly without a sign of wallowing or checking between strokes. This spring Cornell has beaten Syracuse, Navy, Princeton, Harvard and Yale at distances up to two miles.

Dismal Season

Princeton, which has supported crews since 1872 but never before sent one to Poughkeepsie, is a rank outsider among the nine varsities. The Tigers had a rather dismal sprint season, beating only Navy. They appear light, and with no experience at rowing on the rough water that often turns up here they don't seem to have much chance in the four-mile grind.

But Fred Spuhn has been bringing them along carefully in an effort to develop power and stamina. Princeton is exceedingly smooth and had a smooth-running shell with fine spacing.

Ky Ebright, who has won more Poughkeepsie races than any other coach, dropped his 1939 champions a notch or two in the eyes of some observers when he made several shifts in his boatings. But that didn't seem to disturb the coach and the shifts may have been merely experimental. The Golden Bears took a licking from Washington this spring so Ebright knows what he's up against.

"Dark Horse"

Columbia and Syracuse may be the "dark horses" of the varsity race. Hubert Glendon's Lions had a successful sprint season and, as usual, they have been training here longer than any other crew. That long session with no distracting elements has been helpful to previous Columbia crews. Syracuse improved steadily through an unsuccessful season and its rowing here has looked good—perhaps even a little smoother than Columbia's.

Navy, which isn't due until tomorrow, can be judged only on its sprint record, and the Midshipmen didn't win a race. Wisconsin has shown considerable improvement since its arrival but still doesn't look good enough.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, June 12

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg, 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Bits from Operettas. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," a play in twelve weekly parts. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Concert. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Light Opera. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Bavarian Popular Music. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"I Believe in Democracy," Dr. A. D. Lindsay. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Capt. Eldon "Spike" James, of the University of Michigan hockey team, will report to St. Paul's American Association champions next fall. James is considered the best goalie in Wolverine hockey history.

Boston Box Score

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	2	4	4	10	2	0
Sisti 3b	5	0	3	5	0	4	0
E Moore rf	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
West cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Ross lf	6	2	3	4	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	2	3	3	2	2	0
Warstler 2b	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Lopez c	5	2	3	4	2	0	0
Miller ss	6	1	1	1	5	5	0
Sullivan p	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	47	12	21	26	27	14	0
ST. LOUIS							
T Moore cf	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Hopp cf	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
S Martin 3b	5	0	0	0	2	2	1
J Martin rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter rf	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Medwick, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mize 1b	4	1	1	4	5	0	0
Padgett 1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orengo 2b	3	1	1	1	5	1	0
Marion ss	4	0	3	4	3	2	0
Owen c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Davis p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shoun p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Gutteridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	11	27	8	1

*Batted for Shoun in fifth. †Batted for White in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	3	0	4	3	0	1	0—12
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 2

Runs batted in, Miller, Owen, Rowell 2, Lopez 2, Ross, Hassett 2, Sullivan, Sisti 2, Mize. Two-base hits, Sisti 2, Lopez, Marion. Three-base hit, Ross. Home run, Mize. Hits, off Davis, 11 in 4 2-3 innings; off Shoun, 1 in 1-3 innings; off White, 9 in 4 innings. Left on base, Boston 14, St. Louis 9. Sacrifice hit, Sullivan. Base on balls, by Sullivan 5, by Davis 3, by White 1. Struck out, by Sullivan, by Davis, by Shoun, by White 3. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Miller and Hassett. Hit by pitched ball, by White, Sisti; by Sullivan, T. Moore. Losing Pitcher, Davis. Umpire-in-chief, Campbell. Umpires on bases, Klem and Ballanfant. Time, 2h. 12m. Attendance 896.

Palling for California

Wide World

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—California, winner of the Poughkeepsie regatta last year, pictured cutting through the waters of the Hudson River off here in preparation for the rowing classic on June 18. Seeking to repeat, the Golden Bears showed fine form in their early workouts.

New Yale Athletic Head Against Formal Leagues

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Ogden D. Miller, Yale's newly appointed Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, will also assume the duties of Director of Athletics at the University when he takes over the post officially July 1.

The board decided at a meeting last night, however, that the title of chairman would cover both positions.

Malcolm Farmer, who was succeeded by Prof. Clarence W. Mendell in an acting capacity after he resigned Jan. 1 last, held the title of Director of Athletics as well as that of Chairman of the Board.

Miller, in his first interview since his appointment was announced Sunday, said yesterday that he believed "the day of the million dollar gate in football is gone."

He asserted, too, that while it was his opinion that professional football and other factors would not eventually relegate the intercollegiate sport to the relatively minor position now held by college baseball, "We ought to study trends and be ready to scale down if necessary."

Miller is definitely opposed to Yale joining any formal football organization among the so-called "Ivy League" schools, although the Elis do have league affiliation in basketball, baseball, hockey, and golf. He conceded there were "certain advantages" to membership in a league, "but also there are certain restrictions which a league imposes which don't allow us to operate our program in the manner we think necessary." In this connection he mentioned schedule making particularly.

The new appointee conceded he would be "pretty busy" after he takes office July 1, since he also is retaining his position of Director of Alumni Relations.

Ironically enough, the new athletic boss never won a letter at Yale, although he was a regular pitcher on the baseball team from 1928 through 1930, pitching from five to seven games a season. He never happened to get into a Princeton or Harvard game.

He was a junior varsity football player and played "nearly everywhere" on the team during three seasons of scrimmaging against the varsity.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

United States retained Westchester Polo Cup, defeating Great Britain 9-4 for second successive victory.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants traded Fred Fitzsimmons, veteran pitcher, to Brooklyn for Tom Blake, young righthander.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	News from Europe	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas":		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones":	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Network speakers	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	European News Summary	Harold W. Sullivan	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Summer Serenade"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	"Confidentially Yours"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	E. G. Robinson, O.	"The World's Greatest	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Munson, drama	Music": recordings	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cat 'n' Jammers":	Jim and His Texas
8:45	Heirs": war news.	questions and answers.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	swing session	Ramblers
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Victor Herbert"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Fun With the Revuers":	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	variety	Molly"; music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	European News	Bob Hope; Jerry Co-	Tommy Reynolds' Orch	News Service
10:15	Frank Gannett	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	lonna; orchestra	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	War news	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Cuban Dance Music	Vic Vincent's Orchestra.
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	house"; drama; music	Cuban Dance Music	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle": mys-
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch	tery drama
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	European news	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"About Us"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	Fashion Review	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children.	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama.	"Melody Strings"	Circle of Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Martin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life": drama.	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks.	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; 'Tide.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	Hymns of All Churches.	News Service	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Air": New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Ramona Presents"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	land baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	land baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	News from Europe	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Novelteers"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial.	land baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub".	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	land baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Organ Melodies	Gus Steck's Orchestra.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Julian Fuhs' Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	Hollywood Playhouse:	Plantation Party: vo-	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	swing recordings	dramatization	calists; orchestra	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	'Where Are You From?'	"Let's Dance"
8:45	drama; War news.	Done?": quiz program.	calists; orchestra	Dr. Henry Lee Smith.	"Homes on the Land"
9:00	Star Theater: John	"The Green Hornet":	Fred Allen Show: Merry	Harold W. Sullivan	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Craven and Doris	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	Johnny Long's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	Dudley in "The	This Man's Army	Allen Art Players; in-	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	First Year"	This Man's Army	terview; orchestra	Network program	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:30	guessing game	"Front Line Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	President's Ball, Havana,	The Streamliners
10:45	"Public Affairs"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Cuba	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Hanford Mac-	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	Nider, talk	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:30	Jack Teagarden's	Weather; "Music You	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

Stahl Team Is Host To Brown Nine

The improved Harvard varsity baseball team will seek to atone for a 6-3 defeat dealt it by Brown on May 30 in a return game on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Pitching for the outstanding Brown nine will be Walter Juszczsyk, one of the finest pitchers ever developed by Coach Jack Kelleher. Juszczyk shut out Harvard's crack nine of a year ago, scattering six hits. He again defeated Harvard in the Memorial Day game. A junior right hander, he will be favored to win his third victory in as many starts over the Crimson tomorrow. Louis Sigloch, a senior and a clean-up hitter, will catch this talented junior. Norm Cheever will do any needed relief pitching.

Coach Floyd Stahl hopes to start Capt. Tom Healey, who has been incapacitated since May, on the mound. The return of Healey to the Harvard line-up should further strengthen the inexperienced Harvard team which has shown definite improvement in recent games.

Brown, the only team which has defeated the great Holy Cross nine this year and which has a victory over Yale to its credit, is one of New England's best college nines of 1940. Playing in the infield are Harry Platt, the basketball star, at first base, Sophomore Henry Gossler at second base, Bill Sheehan at shortstop, and heavy-hitting John Marsolini at third base. Ed Pietrusza, Ray McCulloch, and Dave Redford form the outfield.

Coach Floyd Stahl probably will use the same infield which has started the last few games with Ed Buckley at first, Sam Merrill at second, Frank Keyes at short, and Gil Whittemore at third. Football Capt. Torby Macdonald, Les Pitchford, and probably Bill Parsons will play the outfield. Bob Fulton will catch. If Healey does not start, Burgy Ayres will get the first call on the mound, with Lou Clay and Jack Schwede held in reserve.

The Harvard baseball team will play its second game of the week against Tufts at Medford Saturday as a feature of the Tufts Commencement. This will wind up Harvard's preliminary season. The three-game Yale series will be played next week, the first game being scheduled for New Haven on Tuesday, the second as a highlight of Harvard's Class Day on Wednesday, and the third at New London before the Harvard-Yale boat race on Friday.

Penn Net Team To Be Awarded The Larned Cup

The University of Pennsylvania tennis team, recent winner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association championship with a record of four consecutive victories, will receive the Larned Cup in recognition of its achievement, it was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer. The only team in the league to finish with an unblemished record, the Red and Blue led seven other squads, with Princeton occupying the runner-up position.

The Larned Cup originally was placed in competition in memory of William A. Larned, Cornell '92, seven times national singles champion, member of six Davis Cup teams, and one of the greatest college players of all time. Originally awarded annually to the winner of the intercollegiate indoor tournament at Cornell each winter, the cup went into retirement when the tournament was abandoned in 1931.

But the original donors, together with James Lynah, Cornell Athletic Director, have brought back the cup to competition and it will be presented to the Eastern Intercollegiate Association winner each year. This year, in addition, Mr. Lynah is presenting medals to the individual members of the Pennsylvania team.

Before the Ithaca indoor tournament was dropped a decade ago, the Larned Cup was won once by John Whitbeck of Harvard, and three times by Julius Seligson of Lehigh.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Association completed its first formal year with the following standing:

College—	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pennsylvania	4	0	1.000
Princeton	5	1	.833
Army	4	1	.800
Cornell	3	3	.500
Navy	2	3	.400
Harvard	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	1	4	.200
Columbia	0	6	.000

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	10	3	0	1.000
Sullivan	12	3	5	.375
Posedel	11	3	6	.333
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	10	0	4	.000
Coffman	10	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Callahan	5	0	2	.000
Fette	5	0	3	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Wilson	11	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	8	3	1	.750
Harris	8	3	1	.750
Grove	8	3	1	.750
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Bagby	10	3	2	.560
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	4	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Fancy Fencers

NEWARK (AP)—Seton Hall College, after 45 straight victories in fencing, wondered what it would be like to lose.

The team actually didn't know—it hadn't lost a match since the inception of the sport at Seton Hall three years ago. And Dias Cetrulo, a member of the team, was undefeated in 78 bouts.

Players in Annual Tourney Over Woodland Club Course

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 19th annual New England senior golfers' tournament got under way with an 18-hole round at Woodland today, to be followed by a second and final 18 tomorrow. In the role of defending champion was Charles E. Mason of The Country Club, who paced the field with a double-round gross aggregate of 154 last year.

As usual, play was divided into five classes, with golfers 75 years of age and over competing in Class AA, those 70-74 in Class A, 65-69 in Class B, 60-64 in Class C, and 55-59 in Class D. Mason, a first-time starter last year, played in Class D.

In Class AA, players were competing for prizes for best gross and best net each day, and best gross for the two days. In the other four groups, they played for prizes for first gross, and first, second, and third net. In addition, a putting contest was staged today, with another scheduled tomorrow. Winners last year were R. A. Turrell of Woodland on the first day with a 34, and C. A. Ballou of Brae Burn on the second day also with a 34.

* * *

Most disappointed woman around Boston today was Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, who was kept from defending her eastern golf championship at Baltimore today because of the weather yesterday. Mrs. Beard, who only last week lost her State championship, planned to fly down yesterday, only to find the planes were grounded. Boston will be represented at Baltimore by only one serious contender, Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, who succeeded to Mrs. Beard's State crown last Saturday when she defeated Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow of Wellesley in the final at Worcester Country Club.

* * *

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, the Winchester professional, has been elected a Vice-President of the New England P. G. A. to fill a vacancy, it has been announced by Eugene "Skip" Wogan, President of the organization. "Jug," only New Englander exempted from playing in the qualifying round for the national open, wound up in the championship in a tie for 12th place at 293 with Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., the present P. G. A. champion, and Tommy Armour of Medinah, Ill., former British, American, and Canadian open champion, and 1930 P. G. A. titleholder.

* * *

Tomorrow, the W. G. A. will sponsor an open mixed foursomes tournament at Commonwealth Country Club, with teams playing selected drives and alternate shots. Prizes will be awarded for first and second gross and first and second net.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association is taking an active part in attempting to raise funds for the Red Cross, following its example during the last World War when it was active in raising funds for charitable war services. The M. G. A. is requesting its various member clubs either to hold a tournament or to have one in conjunction with their scheduled intra-club event on the week end of June 15-16. The entry fee would be $1.00, which would be sent to M. G. A. headquarters and re-allocated to the individual Red Cross Chapter in the territory in which the member club is located. So that 100 per cent of all money received will go to the Red Cross, the M. G. A. proposes the issuance of certificates instead of prizes.

* * *

The New England qualifying round for the 1940 national amateur championship will be held Tuesday, Aug. 27, at The Country Club, Brookline, it was announced today by Raynor M. Gardiner, Secretary of the New England Golf Association. It has not yet been announced, however, just how many places will be allotted to New England for the championship which will be held Sept. 9-14 at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Practice will be permitted at The Country Club Aug. 26.

* * *

Golf events during the remainder of this week include the W. G. A. tournaments Thursday, with Classes A and B meeting at Winchester and Classes C and D at Concord; and the M. G. A. medal play tournaments at Salem and Brockton Friday and Saturday.

All-Star Players Selected For North-South Lacrosse

Twenty-two lacrosse stars have been selected for the team to represent the North which will clash with the South in the all-star game to be played in the Municipal Stadium at Baltimore on Friday, June 14, it was announced today by the Executive Committee of the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

Five Princeton players have won berths on the team. Army, Yale, Penn State, Syracuse and Hobart each have placed two men on the squad, while Harvard, Dartmouth, Stevens, Rutgers, Williams, Union and Cornell will each be represented by one player.

Players selected for the Northern team follow:

Position	
Goal	C. T. Turner, Princeton
Goal	Chas. R. Fairlamb, Army
I. D.	R. J. Stewart, Prince

Major League Races Again Tightened Up—Renewed Interest in Coast Sport

Leaders Are Closely Pressed After Weeks of Keen Games

By the Associated Press

The major league pennant races are tighter than a new pair of shoes and just as fancy to look at. But they don't seem to be going anywhere.

The National League struggle today is right back in the complicated spot it got into on May 27, which isn't getting along very fast toward the business of determining a champion.

Brooklyn's baffling Dodgers pushed past the Pittsburgh Pirates 8-7 yesterday and into first place in the percentage standings of the senior circuit by a single point. They have won 29 games and lost 13 for .690. The Cincinnati Reds, who were idle yesterday, have won 31 games and lost 14 for a .689 percentage.

Same Tangle

What's more, the Reds still are half a game in front on won-lost reckoning. This is the tangle these same clubs were in a couple of weeks ago.

The American League squabble is nearly as bad, the Boston Red Sox holding only a small percentage margin over the Cleveland Indians, with whom they are even in games won and lost. The Detroit Tigers are only a single game behind and the fourth-place New York Yankees three.

The status quo of the junior circuit leaders was preserved by the weatherman yesterday. In the only game that was played, the St. Louis Browns spanked the Washington Senators, 7 to 4, and moved into sixth place in the standings. Each team made 10 hits, but the Senators committed two errors behind Sid Hudson. The Browns bunched two runs in the first and five more in the seventh, after which the four Washington crowded into the last of the seventh were a small threat.

Hitting in National

The two games played in the National League were hitting exhibitions. In the Brooklyn-Pittsburgh melee 17 players saw service for each team, five pitchers and two catchers included for each. The Dodgers opened with three runs and the Pirates came back with three in the second. Brooklyn had two two-run innings thereafter and Pittsburgh clustered four runs in one. But finally Babe Phelps tripled with one on in the eighth for the winning run.

There were 25 hits in this game and 28 in the one at St. Louis in which the Boston Bees crushed the Cardinals, 12-2. The difference was that the Bees owned 21 of the total of 28, while Lefty Joe Sullivan kept the Red Birds effectively caged. One of the seven hits he gave up was the 17th home run of the year for Johnny Mize.

Billy Southworth was present at the game, but let Coach Mike Gonzales run the Cards, saying he would take charge at the night game tonight.

Great Mile Field Listed For National Collegiates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNNEAPOLIS — They are saying that the great mile race at the coming National Collegiate track and field championships at the University of Minnesota on June 21-22 is going to be one of the finest ever seen. If you care to go by the record, you'll have to agree.

In fact, going strictly on the record, the coming NCAA mile may better Sid Wooderson's scorching 4 minute, 6.4 second world record into oblivion. Here's why:

Lou Zamperini, the two-time national champion from Southern California will come to Minneapolis defending an NCAA record of 4 minutes, 8.3 seconds that was set on the Minnesota stadium track two years ago. That mark is less than two seconds away from the world record.

Greatest Field

Having established the fact that Zamperini can run that fast, the next deduction has to be that he should have to run faster than his NCAA record time to win this time because he is going to be up against the greatest collegiate field in history.

Paul Moore, the Stanford boy who recently set a world's record for three-quarter miles, has met Zamperini five times this season and has won three times. He has a best competitive time of 4 minutes, 11.5 for the distance, but those who have watched him closely say he's capable of a 4:05 mile.

Then there's LeRoy Weed, Zamperini's teammate on the S. C. team. This slim sophomore has run the distance in 4 minutes, 12.8 seconds and is still improving. Also out of the Pacific Coast Conference will be Phil Leibowitz of Idaho, who has done 4:12.2.

Midwesterners

In the middle west there are at least three runners who will challenge this West Coast coterie. One of the aces is Indiana's Campbell Kane, a sophomore who is hailed as the successor to the great Don Lash. The Hoosier is the current Big Ten champion. Another Big Ten entry will be Purdue's Ed Holderman, who won the event at the Cotton Carnival. John Munski of Missouri has been running with the leaders for three years. Last year at Los Angeles he finished third behind Zamperini and Walter Mehl of Wisconsin in the NCAA.

The East also has its quota of great milers. Les MacMitchell of New York University is a former schoolboy wonder and a great competitor. Richard Morse of Yale, Don Smith of the University of Maine and Chronister of Maryland can all get out and run.

Ever since Wooderson set his world record they've been talking about the four-minute mile. That "perfect race" of four 60-second quarters may not be achieved at Minneapolis. But the collegians may bring the time down so close to that theoretical best that it will be brought within the realm of probability.

Miss Jacobs Wins Opening Contest In Tennis Play

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., defeated Louise Moessner, Allentown, Pa., in straight love sets yesterday in the opening round of the 45th annual Eastern States tennis tournament.

Forty-two women are entered in the event won last year by Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., seeded third, advanced to the third round with a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Mrs. Ellwood Beatty of Philadelphia.

In a first-round contest, Argyll Rice, Hartford, Conn., won easily over Kay Welch, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—0.

Sport Siftings

Clark Shaughnessy, Stanford gridiron coach, is being bothered occasionally by reminders of the sad showing of his University of Chicago teams in recent years. . . . The coast scribes are coming to his rescue however, comparing the sad material and atmosphere at Chicago with that at Stanford. . . . The San Francisco Chronicle keeps a daily batting record of the Di Maggio brothers, Joe, Dom and Vince, headed Di Mag-o-Log. . . . A. A. Stagg, one of the founders of the National Collegiate A. A. meet has been invited to serve as referee at the 19th annual games at Minneapolis, June 21-22.

★ ★ ★

Tickets are now being sold for the seventh annual College All-Americas and the Green Bay Packers, National Professional League champions, game at Soldiers' Field, Chicago, Aug. 29. . . . Hal Lube, regular halfback on the Colgate football team weighing around 144 pounds, was a versatile athlete, having captained the fencing team, played on the golf team, and was capable of competing in swimming, basketball and tennis.

★ ★ ★

Bill McCarthy, in charge of football at the Red Sox Fenway Park in the Fall, just completed a successful baseball season as coach of New York University, and his son Bill Jr., catcher for Berkshire School in Sheffield, Mass., is to captain that team next season. . . . Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox says he cannot remember a season when the wood in his bats has been so poor.

★ ★ ★

Among the milers in the N. C. A. A. meet at Minneapolis June 21-22 will be Phil Liebowitz of Idaho who recently ran the distance in 4m.12.2s. . . . Benny Zientara, Indianapolis second baseman and property of the Reds, was known as Zentara for years, his family having inadvertently dropped the "I" en route to the U. S. from Rumania. . . . Les Steers, San Francisco Olympic Club high jumper, has a hard time breaking the world record. Twice he has bettered the accepted 6ft. 9¾in. once when the measurement was wrong and last week end when there were no officials to properly measure.

G. M. R. H.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Boston	25	16	.610	0
Cleveland	28	19	.596	0
Detroit	25	18	.581	1
New York	24	21	.533	3
Chicago	22	25	.468	6
St. Louis	20	27	.425	8
Washington	20	29	.408	9
Philadelphia	18	27	.400	9

Results June 10

St. Louis 7, Washington 4.
Only game played.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:

Oppliger & Frauchiger

and Biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.

BERNE

BUFFET DE LA GARE

Well known First Class Restaurant

Luncheons Teas Dinners

Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4

S. Scheidegger-Hauser

They Are Really in the Army Now

Wide World

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Fifteen athletic captains at the United States Military Academy at West Point, who were presented with awards during the athletic review exercises here. Left to right: Front—Harry Stella, football, and selected as the cadet who has rendered the most valuable athletic service; A. C. Gillem, basketball; F. A. deLatour, track; S. H. Webster, tennis; J. S. Hardin, golf; P. H. Krauss, gymnastics; D. T. Vanderhoef, cross-country; C. B. Haseltine, soccer. Rear—W. E. Gunster, rifle; A. G. Rorick, fencing; R. J. Downey, wrestling; W. W. Lavell, boxing; H. R. Brewerton, swimming; G. T. Larkin, hockey, and C. G. Esau, baseball.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War and the Davis Cup

LONDON—For reasons that are all too obvious, Great Britain throws down no challenge this year for the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship for men at lawn tennis. And, as no other country sees its way to take part in what was to have been the 1940 competition for this famous international trophy, the prize remains for at least another 12 months in the possession of the Australians, victors over the United States netmen in the 1939 Challenge Round by 3 matches to 2.

If the Americans had won that contest, it would have been their third consecutive success in the decisive stage of the tournament. For they wrested the bowl away from Great Britain on the classic center-court at Wimbledon in 1937 (four victories to one was the score on that occasion) and the following year staved off a determined bid by the Australians, who lost in the Challenge Round by 2-3.

Coincidence

I don't know whether you noticed the fact last September, but there was quite an extraordinary resemblance between the Davis Cup situation then and that when the World War broke out in 1914. In each case the men from the Antipodes were playing in the Challenge Round against the United States team in New York and in each case they were successful by 3 matches to 2.

Back in 1914, however, New Zealand did not compete for the Davis Cup as a separate country, the way she does today, and the composite team from down under used to be labelled "Australasia." As a matter of fact, New Zealand and Australia played an absolutely equal part in encompassing the Americans' overthrow 26 years ago. The former was represented by A. F. Wilding, the latter by Norman E. Brookes, and these two celebrated Wimbledon champions between them captured one singles match apiece (beating R. N. Williams) and beat M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy in the doubles.

Contrast

If you want to give yourself a vivid idea of the stupendous advance by lawn tennis as an internationally popular sport since the World War, you can hardly do better. I think, than compare last year's list of Davis Cup contestants with that of 1914. In 1939, 26 national teams entered, from all quarters of the globe, but in 1914 the competitors numbered precisely seven—the United States, Australasia, Canada, the British Isles (as Great Britain used to be termed), Germany, France, and Belgium. With the exception of the two matches in which the British defeated the Belgians at Folkestone (England) by five events to nil and the French at Wimbledon (England) by four to one, all the 1914 battles for the trophy put up by Dwight F. Davis, U. S. A. in 1900 were fought out on American soil.

In the first round, for which Germany and France drew byes, Australasia beat Canada, 5-0, at Chicago; in the second round Australasia beat Germany at Pittsburgh by the same score; and in the final round Australasia beat the British Isles at Boston by 3-0 and so qualified to challenge the United States at New York.

Taken Prisoner

Otto Froitzheim and Otto Kreuzer were the two German representatives, and they and the British team were having a splendid time, revelling in America's traditional hospitality, as the war clouds gathered over Europe and the shadow of them began to fall upon the United States.

There was, indeed, some speculation as to whether the Australasia-Germany match would be able to take place. For, though Britain had not at that time become a belligerent (the contest ended August 1, three days before the British entered the war), Froitzheim and Kreuzer were both in the German army reserve, the former as an officer, and they felt it their duty to ask their consul at Pittsburgh for advice as to whether they should remain to play or go home. One can imagine the relief of the American lawn tennis organizer, who had built big stands around the court and sold hundreds of seats for the game, when the consul said it was O. K. for the Germans to carry on.

In the sequel, the Italian liner in which the Germans were going home was intercepted by a British warship and Froitzheim and Kreuzer were interned at Gibraltar before being brought as prisoners to England.

On Service

Of the British team, Algernon Kingscote had to leave the United States before the match with Australasia—he was a gunner in the regular army—but J. C. Parke, A. H. Lowe, and T. M. Mavrogordato stayed on to play, returning directly after to England, where they became military officers. All, as you know, figured prominently in lawn tennis after the war ended in 1918.

As to the Australasians in that company of the lawn tennis giants of those days, Norman Brookes (now Sir Norman Brookes, President of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association), became the Australian Red Cross representative at Cairo in 1915 and was subsequently appointed an honory Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Army Medical Corps, stationed in London; but Tony Wilding—beau ideal as an all-round athlete, model of physical fitness and one of the very greatest lawn tennis players the world ever saw—fell in action in France after outstandingly gallant service with the armored cars.

Suspended Again

Such were the circumstances attending the suspension of Davis Cup play from the end of 1914 until the threads of international sport could be picked up again in 1919. In those days, lawn tennis, though growing fast, was relatively a small thing. Today it has conquered the world. And it is indeed a comprehensive international following which deplores the war-occasioned abandonment for an unknown period of a competition that has done an enormous amount to make the game as widely popular as it is.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 10

International League

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 1 (5 innings, rain).
Syracuse 5, Toronto 3.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 5, Kansas City 4 (10 innings).
St. Paul 7, Louisville 4
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee at Toledo, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 2, Houston 1.
Dallas at Oklahoma City, wet grounds.
Fort Worth at Tulsa, rain.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, Memphis 2.
Knoxville 3, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 2, New Orleans 1.
Atlanta at Little Rock, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Scranton 4, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Only game.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	29	13	.690	0
Cincinnati	31	14	.689	0
New York	26	15	.634	2½
Chicago	26	22	.542	6
Pittsburgh	15	25	.375	13
Philadelphia	15	25	.375	13
St. Louis	15	29	.341	15
Boston	13	27	.325	15

Results June 10

Boston 12, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Only games played.

Battleship crews compete regularly in 10-oared whaleboats.

Betty Jameson Wins Medal

ST. LOUIS, June 11 (AP)—Blonde Betty Jameson, the national women's golf champion who has been roughly handled in tournament play since she ascended to the throne, was in rare form as she led a field of 135 players through the qualifying round of the 14th annual Trans-Mississippi tourney yesterday.

The 21-year-old San Antonio girl, four-time Texas State champion, fired a sizzling four-under par 73 to nose out Patty Berg of Minneapolis, the defending champion who is trying for her third straight title, for medalist honors. Patty had a pair of 37's for a 74 over the hilly Glen Echo Country Club course.

Eagles

Both girls—favored to clash in the finals—gave the gallery plenty of thrills and rang up eagle three's on different holes to decorate their birdie studded cards, but Betty was the most consistent.

She started out with a par 4, dropped a long putt for a birdie 4 on two, and then strung out seven straight pars before clicking the eagle on the 411-yard 10th to go three under. She buzzed through the next seven holes in regulation figures and finished with a birdie 4 on 18 for her 37-36—73.

Miss Berg's short game was giving her trouble—she didn't have that old "touch" on the green. While she checked in four nice birdies along with the eagle, she slid one over on three of the easiest holes.

Others Under 80

Five other shooters made the rounds under a hot sun in 79 or below. They were: Phyllis Otto, 15-year-old Iowa State junior champion of Atlantic, 36-39—75; Mrs. Russell Mann, Milwaukee, Wis., medalist in the national six years ago, 39-36—75; Kay Pearson, Houston, Texas, 39-37—76; Mrs. Lillian Zech, Chicago, 37-40—77; Jo MacRae, Ames, Iowa, 38-41—79.

Marion Miley, comely Lexington, Ky., star who is out for her third Trans-Miss crown, had a pair of 40's for an 80.

In the only major upset of the day Phyllis Buchanan of Denver, former T.-M. champion and five-time Colorado titlist, was knocked out of the championship flight. A surprisingly big 88 required her to enter a playoff with eight other women. Seven of them got par 4's on the first hole, while Phyllis took six against a 5 for Ruth Teuk of Quincy, Ill.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .369; Finney, Boston, .368.
Runs—Case, Washington, 43; Moses, Philadelphia, 39.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston 48; Walker, Washington, 41.
Hits—Wright, Chicago, 68; Walker, Washington, 67.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, Mack and Boudreau, Cleveland, 14.
Triples—Moses, Philadelphia, 8; four tied with 6.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 14.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 13; Walker Washington, 9.
Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, 8-1; Newsom, Detroit, 6-1.

National League

Batting—Moore, New York, and Walker, Brooklyn, .353.
Runs—F. McCormick, and Frey, Cincinnati, 36.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 40; Mize, St. Louis, and Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 36.
Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 61; Whitehead New York, and Herman, Chicago, 57.
Doubles—Moore, New York, 15; Medwick, St. Louis, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 12.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 8; Camilli, Brooklyn, 5.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 17; Danning, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Five tied with 4.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 9-1; Melton New York, 6-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	45	176	23	65	.369
Finney, Red Sox	36	163	26	60	.368
Wright, White Sox	47	192	30	68	.354
Moore, Giants	38	153	33	54	.352
Walker, Dodgers	33	119	19	42	.352
May, Phillies	34	119	18	41	.345

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	14	Mize, Cardinals	17
Trosky, Indians	14	Danning, Giants	8
Kuhel, White Sox	11	Nicholson, Cubs	7
		Werber, Reds	7

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	48	Danning, Giants	40
Walker, Senators	41	Mize, Cardinals	36
Trosky, Indians	39	Fletcher, Pirates	36

Contracts Signed

CLEVELAND (AP) — Business Manager Manny Eisner of the Cleveland Rams reports that End Maurice (Babe) Patt and Halfback Bill Lazetich had signed contracts to play again this season with the National Football League team.

He also reported contracts from Riley Matheson, who played with Columbus of the American pro loop last year, and Nate Schenker, former Howard University tackle.

Iowa State Men Receive Awards For Sport Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—The awarding of varsity letters and freshman numerals to 94 men for participating in spring sports has been approved by the Iowa State Athletic Council.

Included in this group were 36 major "I's", five minor "I's" and 53 numerals. Of this number 12 of the letters were awarded for track, 10 for baseball, five for both polo and tennis and four for golf.

At the same time the council approved the selection of Max Hall, of Boone, as captain of the 1940 golf team; Robert Benedict, centerfielder from Edison, Ohio, as captain of the baseball team; Bruce Griffing, Los Angeles, Calif., captain of the tennis team, and Douglas Graves, middle distance runner from Cherokee, as the 1940 track captain.

The following letters were awarded:

Tennis—William Buren, Clinton; Bruce Griffing, Los Angeles, Calif.; Don Beresford, Robert Menze and Lawrence Owens, all of Ames.

Polo—Maurice Boney, Sac City; John Carey, West Liberty; Walter Hart, Gruver, Texas; Hampton Rich, Clinton; Jack Veline, Eldora. Edward Doran of Beaver received a manager's letter.

Golf—Billy and Max Hall, Boone; Tom Hoak and Bob Schreiber, Des Moines.

Track—Charles Binning, Pine Bluffs, Wyo.; Perry Crandall, Fairfield; Merle Cunningham, Elkhart; Ernest Dahl, Chicago, Ill.;

Douglas Graves, Cherokee; Marvin Haugebak, Northwood; Llewellyn Hughes, Coburg; Robert Landee, Pacific Palisades, Calif.; William Lechtenberg, Sioux City; Richard Schnacke, Topeka, Kans.; Joe Taylor, Ames, and Leonard Thomas, Virginia, Minn. Minor letters were awarded to John Heggen, Des Moines, and Harry Ruhsam, Albert Lea, Minn. Larned Asprey, Sioux City, received a manager's letter.

Baseball—John Thompson, Mason City; Robert Benedict, Edison, Ohio; Robert Dappen, Brooklyn; Dale DeKester, Spencer; Fred Gordon, Decorah; Willard Mylenbusch, Dana; Gale Snell, Mason City; Douglas Strohbehn, Treynor; Clyde and Leon Wilson, Kelley. David Erickson, LeGrand; Borg Holen, Roland; and Paul Visser, Bussey, received minor letters. Eugene Hallock, Mattituck, N. Y., was awarded a manager's letter.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Babe Phelps, Dodgers—Made three hits in four chances, one of them a triple that scored winning run in eighth against Pirates.

Joe Sullivan, Bees—Held Cardinals helpless on seven hits.

George McQuinn, Browns — Touched off five-run rally with triple to help beat Senators.

Pollett Is Stopped

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Howard Pollett's amazing 12-game winning streak skidded in the mud last night as Shreveport defeated Houston's rookie southpaw 2-1. Each Shreveport run was scored on a single, a fall on the wet turf by a Houston fielder, and an error. The loss was the first this season for Pollett.

Ace for Beginner

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. (AP)—The third time is a charm for George K. Pauley.

Playing the third golf game of his life, Pauley scored an ace on the 125-yard fifth hole at Riverview Country Club here.

Record Field Expected In Southern California Golf

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Amateur golfing in Southern California is expected to take a new lease on life because of the 41st annual Southern California amateur championships at the Lakeside Golf Club June 17 to 23.

In the entire history of the tournament, 165 stands as the record number of entries. During the last 10 years there have not been more than 100 golfers competing in each contest. This year sponsors are confident there will be at least 200 entries.

Maurie Luxford, Lakeside president in 1938, on the board of the Southern California Golfing Association, and active in his club tournaments, has taken charge of this year's meet and plans to "lift the game of golf to the ceiling."

Among the top-notch film players who will compete will be Bing Crosby, Johnny Weissmuller, Dick Arlen, and Randolph Scott. Because capable public links players have been invited to participate along with private club members, the tournament winner will be the undisputed Southern California amateur champ.

New Features

Several features new to the tournament have been outlined which, it is believed, will result in added interest in the sport.

One will be the "Old Guard" flight for players who competed in the S. C. championships prior to 1925. These men, who in many cases nursed golfing along in the early days here and since have risen in the city's business or civic affairs, will play for gross and net trophies in their own group unless they wish to continue through the regular flights of the tournament proper.

Seeking to aid the "little fellow," all proceeds from the sale of gallery tickets will go to the caddy welfare funds of all the clubs participating.

Wider Range

Because the average score of golf is between 90 and 110, this year's chairman wants to give a wider range of players enjoyment from the tournament. Instead of limiting it to the 32 low qualifiers as usual, additional flights have been planned to accommodate 96 qualifiers.

As a grand climax to the tournament, awards will be presented during an entertainment program by filmdom's "greats" June 23.

Luxford is surrounding this event with a flare of showmanship which is bound to result in widespread interest in the tournament and in elevating golf to a higher level than it has ever enjoyed.

★ ★ ★

Living up to their expectations, the Los Angeles City College women's archery teams came through with flying colors and won the 11th annual Women's Intercollegiate Telegraphic Tournament, sponsored by the National Archery Association, for the sixth consecutive year with a score of 3,900 points. Oregon State, their closest rival, placed second with 3,735. Connecticut State was third, and the L. A. C. C. second and third teams finished fourth and fifth, respectivley.

Mrs. Katherine Blanchard, physical education department chairman and head archery coach, said she had no individual stars this year, but instead all contestants were closely grouped. First team members' scores ranged from 507 to 468.

★ ★ ★

City College spikesmen won the second annual national junior college track and field meet at Modesto with 77½ points after a 23 1-6 point avalanche in the pole vault, final event, swept the Cubs past Sacramento and Compton into first place.

Gabe Cazares, City College distance runner, placed second in the mile behind Bill Miller of Stockton and in the two mile after San Bernardino's Nick Flores. Coach Harry Campbell said Cazares undoubtedly could have won a first place medal if he had entered only one of the events, but by garnering two seconds he won more points for his team.

★ ★ ★

Rinaldo "Rugger" Ardizoia, youthful Hollywood baseball club pitcher, who recently helped his team end an eight-game losing streak by shutting out Portland 2-0 with eight hits, is a good prospect to graduate to the New York Yankees in 1941. Yankee Scout Dan Crowley was in the stands at Gilmore Field at the time and seemed to be greatly impressed with the lad's work.

The Yanks have until October to take up their option on Ardizoia, who last year topped the Hollywood pitchers with 14 wins and nine losses. His victory over Portland was his sixth of the season.

Manager Bill Sweeney and Business Manager Oscar Reichow are making desperate efforts to obtain a hard-hitting outfielder, a department in which they are notably weak.

A player who undoubtedly has made more progress than any other Hollywoodman man is Joe Hoover, shortstop, who came through with a perfect fielding record when the Stars played Seattle, Coast League leaders, and topped the Hollywood batters with .357, belting out 10 hits in 28 trips to the plate.

★ ★ ★

A local product who is beginning to be recognized as a definite "comer" in the field of amateur tennis is Pauline Betz, 20, recently crowned Southern California women's singles champ and who now has set her sights for the big Eastern tourneys this summer.

The level-headed youngster plans to enter the University of Southern California next fall because, as she puts it, "I want to have something more secure than mere titles, so I'm going to work for a physical educational degree."

Alexander Swan, 3d.

Bermuda Pony Club Gymkhana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — The Bermuda Pony Club is one of the most unusual equestrian organizations in the world. Formed by children between the ages of eight and 14 years, it has taken a prominent place in the sports and social life of the Islands. On July 4, the Annual Gymkhana will be held at the Agricultural Station grounds, and proceeds will, as in the past, be donated to charity.

Horseback riding has long been a favorite pastime with Bermudians and their American guests. The absence of private motor cars keeps Bermuda a "horse and buggy" paradise, and here in the one remaining Gay Nineties land, the quadruped still reigns supreme.

Two years ago a group of school children who own ponies organized the Junior Paperchase Club. It was patterned after the "grown-up" paperchases, in which red-coated riders follow an imaginary fox along the coral coves.

Last year the children reorganized under the title "Bermuda Pony Club" and secured the old Garrison Golf Course grounds for a weekly ride. Every Saturday morning the Club is found at the course putting their ponies through formal paces, over soft green turf and safe, low jumps.

The club membership is strictly limited by the "committee" to children who have well-mannered ponies and a sincere desire to learn the art of equitation. Children who visit the Islands are welcome to participate if their parents provide a good mount.

Mrs. C. B. Wainwright, who serves as advisor to the Club, has fostered a policy of complete self-government. All matters affecting the club are settled by the children themselves.

Hackney Pairs With Demarais For Golf Win

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11 (AP)—Dave Hackney of Lowell, Mass., and his amateur partner, Mel Demarais of Haverhill, Mass., yesterday won first gross of 137 in the New England P. G. A. 36-hole pro-amateur golf tourney at the Manchester Country Club.

Second gross of 139 went to Joe Pezullo and Wally Massey of West Warwick, R. I. M. L. Alling of Lowell and two local men, William Scott and James Nute, shared second net honors. The Pezullo-Massey team had a 139-6—133 score, while the local men had 140-7—133.

Joe Stien, Manchester pro, and Warren Tibbetts also had a 137 gross to match Hackney and Demarais, but the latter two had a lower handicap, five, against seven for the local duo, who captured low net honors.

In the best ball tourney, Stien was 31 for five under par in his afternoon round. Frank H. Janusas of Lexington shot his first hole-in-one on the 160-yard No. 5 hole.

A total of 39 amateurs and 18 pros competed.

Home Towners Make Good

NEW YORK (AP)—Who said there isn't a home town spirit existent in New York? The three captains for next year's winter sports teams at Columbia are New Yorkers. Johnny Cerrone will lead the basketball team, Jack Brown is swimming captain, and Bill Norris heads the matmen.

A junior will captain the University of Michigan golf team in 1941. The fact that all outstanding members of the squad this year were seniors or sophomores makes the choice necessary.

Return Engagement

DETROIT (AP)—Signing of Gonzaga University for a football game with Detroit next fall is of special interest to the University of Detroit's athletic director, Charles E. (Gus) Dorais.

The teams last met when Dorais was directing athletics at the West Coast school. The game next fall will be played Nov. 16.

Andrews to Cleveland

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Cleveland Indians have announced the purchase of pitcher Nate Andrews from the St. Louis Browns in a straight cash transaction.

Andrews, a 26-year-old right-hander, won 17 and lost nine for Columbus in the American Association last season. He will report Friday.

Commerce and Finance

Italian Entry Locks Up Big Investments; Shuts Off More Trade

Business and Industry

Reserve Avers Gold Stock Is Fully Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The $19,336,000,000 gold hoard in the United States is not idle; it is all in use. That is the gist of the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board just issued. It gives authoritative answer to queries from all over the country as to why America is burying its gold in the ground, why the nation doesn't utilize it either for defense or to reduce the national debt, all of which questions are regarded inferentially as arising out of ignorance of the function of gold.

The Department of Commerce reports that since the widening spread of war to more countries, gold has arrived in increasing quantities. Net imports of the yellow metal in May were $435,132,000 or nearly double imports in April. Gold earmarked for foreign account in May rose $36,652,000 and boosted the total held for account of foreign countries to $1,268,953,000 as of June 1, a sum regarded as part of the Allied "war chest."

Explaining the technical transactions which occur when the Treasury buys gold, the bulletin declares that the gold purchases cost the government nothing, since it issues gold certificates for the metal. It says:

"It [the Treasury] has not borrowed an additional cent. It has acquired the gold and it has put the gold to use. It has put the gold to use not by paying it out in the form of coin, not by depositing it in the Federal Reserve Bank, but by the use of credits based upon it payable in gold certificates, and in exchange for these credits representing the monetary equivalent of the gold, the Treasury is credited on the books of the Federal Reserve banks with funds to check against.

Same as Issuing Currency

"The Treasury transfers these funds by check to those to whom it has payments to make—to farmers, government employees, suppliers, contractors and others. The use of the gold continues so long as the funds to which the gold gives rise are in existence, no matter in whose hands the funds may be.

"The net effect of these operations is the same as if currency were issued against the gold and paid out into circulation either directly by the Government or indirectly through the banking system. Most Americans prefer to deposit their funds with banks and draw checks against them. When checked out, the funds are redeposited to be checked out still again and to pass on successively from depositor to depositor, to become part of the constant stream of payments flowing to person after person through bank after bank.

"They become part of the constantly shifting, circulating deposits of banks standing in the names of the millions of bank depositors in the United States.

"Meanwhile, beneath this volume of circulating funds by means of which the country's monetary payments are being effected lies the gold stock of the United States, safeguarded in the Treasury's vaults. Its monetary value is represented by the gold certificates credited by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Assets Behind Deposits

"These gold certificate credits constitute Federal Reserve Bank assets behind the Federal Reserve notes they issue and the reserve balances they owe their member banks. These reserve balances are maintained with the Federal Reserve Banks as required by law.

"Gold therefore is as fully utilized while held in the Treasury's vaults as it would be were it actually paid out. Its being 'buried in the ground' does not mean that it is unused, but that it is being safeguarded as valuable property of the United States while it continues to perform its function as reserves behind the circulating currency and bank deposits of the public."

The Department of Commerce said that imports of gold from individual countries in May included $281,198,000 credited to Canada, $62,044,000 from the United Kingdom, $31,369,000 from the Union of South Africa, $11,452,000 from Switzerland, $3,431,000 from the Netherlands, $8,248,000 from Italy, $5,177,000 from Australia, $4,743,000 from Japan, $4,317,000 from British India and $3,956,000 from Hong Kong. Exports of gold consisted chiefly of $3,545,000 shipped to Bolivia.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10

SEC Takes On a New Member

© Harris & Ewing

Sumner T. Pike being sworn in as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Left: Francis P. Brassor, Secretary to the SEC.

Chilean Leftists Plan Economy Geared to Low-Income Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—New impetus has been given to Chilean Popular Front legislation with the opening of the second Congress under the leadership of President Pedro Aquirre. Leftists appear to be closing their ranks in an endeavor to carry through the program which won the elections 18 months ago. Projects have been prepared or already sent to Congress for limitation of high salaries, control of monopolies, reduction of real estate rents and taxation of excess profits. Simultaneously, instructions have been given to the Price and Supply Control Board, which has autonomous powers, to secure a cheapening of prime necessities.

The real estate rents bill is an emergency measure. The Government states there has been speculation in real estate values while it has been preparing its workers' housing projects. Rents have increased immoderately. The "immoderate rise" in rents and increased ejectments of tenants have been a "factor of deep social disturbance," according to President Aguirre.

Rents to Be Reduced

Therefore, all accommodations, whether offices, dwellings or industrial establishments, whose monthly rentals do not exceed 700 pesos, or about $24.50, will have these reduced to the prices prevailing on Sept. 30, 1938. Ejectment notices are extended from a minimum of one month to one year. This is especially designed to protect the "inquilino," or tenant, farm workers.

The proposed law will enable cases arising thereunder to be investigated by summary jurisdiction, thus avoiding long drawn-out trials for the necessitous classes. It is emphasized that the law is to protect the white collar as well as the laboring classes. The Control Board had previously declared housing a "prime necessity."

The anti-trust bill is aimed against all combinations which artificially restrict production and competition and cause abnormal prices. A Governing Board is proposed, representative of Government, Capital and Labor, to prescribe maximum profits for companies which come under its vigilance. It would have the power to operate closed factories, dissolve monopolies and curb the imports and operations of those coalitions contributing to artificial prices. Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen, and bank officers cannot be directors of monopoly undertakings.

The character of urgency is given to the Bill proposing new taxation. The Government admits that this involves "substantial changes in the tributary system." Its press adds that it also has social implications.

One of the new taxes is imposed on real estate transfer profits. It begins with a 10 per cent tax on a profit of from 20,000 to 100,000 pesos and rises according to the amount of profit accruing to the owner of the sold property. The Treasury is optimistic about the yield of this tax because of the large movement in real estate and the big rise in values.

Excess Profits Tax

Excess profits are calculated to begin after making 15 per cent on "capital in circulation." A supertax of 20 per cent is imposed on 15-20 per cent profits and of 25 per cent on profits over 20 per cent. It is also proposed to alter the Alcohol Law to level up wine and beer taxation. Other taxes are on mineral waters and pharmaceutical products.

The Government's request for a constitutional amendment restricting parliamentary initiative in public expenditures has provoked a liberal-conservative proposal for stricter control of finance, with autonomous supervision by the Comptroller-General's office. The President would be empowered, "in cases of public calamities, foreign aggression, internal commotion or exhaustion of resources to maintain essential services," to spend extra money not exceeding 2 per cent of the total budget.

Senator Romualdo Silva Cortes has also proposed a constitutional safeguard to prevent forced issues of paper money. He points out that Chile has had numerous laws to fix the value of the peso but these have not precluded a drop from 48 to two pence. He acknowledges that currency is affected by outside events but considers that the maximum domestic protective step should be taken.

Some Units of Bethlehem Steel Co. Lost Money in 1939, Report Shows

NEW YORK, (AP) — A breakdown of the 1939 earnings of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. disclosed some of the steel making units of the big holding company lost money.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. of Pennsylvania, the largest steel-making subsidiary, lost $490,338, according to the top company's annual report prepared for the Securities and Exchange Commission and filed at the New York Stock Exchange. Bethelehem Steel export was down for a loss of $20,871.

The largest profit—$1,055,084 was credited to the Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines. The Calmar Steamship Corporation contributed $829,089, South Buffalo Railway $474,098 and Bethlehem-Cuba Iron Mines $472,006. Bethlehem International Supply Company turned in $385,891.

Total earnings of the top company from obligations of the subsidiary units amounted to $29,176,320. The investment in stocks of subsidiaries was carried at $83,965,000, including $65,000,000 in Bethlehem Steel of Pennsylvania.

A recent analysis of U. S. Steel's profits likewise revealed the earnings came chiefly from iron, railroad and other subsidiaries aside from the chief steel-making divisions, where competition for business has been severe and resulted in price-cutting at times.

Freight Rates Reduced On Southern Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A reduction of 15 per cent of the current rate on vegetable shipments from Southern to New England states has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it has been announced by Director H. A. Manning of the State Public Service Commission's rate bureau.

This cut gives South Carolina shippers the same rates as Florida shippers, Mr. Manning said, involving an average saving of approximately $30 a car on consignments from this State to Albany, N. Y.

Italian Lira Quoted At About 5½ Cents

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — The Bank of England today quoted the Italian lira nominally at 71 to 74 to the pound. There were no dealings in the currency.

The New York foreign money market priced the lira at 5.05 United States cents. Only minor variations have appeared in recent weeks because the quotation is under close official control.

Using the official English selling price for the pound sterling, the lira at the new rate would equal roughly 5½ U. S. cents.

Reo Motors Loss

DETROIT (AP)—Reo Motors, Inc. reported March quarter net loss of $367,672 after depreciation, costs of plant changes and extraordinary charges in connection with a reorganization program.

$280,000,000 U. S. Investments In Mediterranean Area Unsafe

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Most important economic implication for the United States of Italian entrance into the war appeared to be its impact on our Mediterranean trade and shipping. Italian investments in this country are nothing to compare with those of the little neutral countries recently taken over by Germany.

It is estimated that the Italians have about $40,000,000 of long-term investments here and about $44,000,000 of short term. American investments in Italy are estimated at about $144,000,000, of which about half are securities. About $73,000,000 of Italian bonds were estimated by the Department of Commerce to have been in American hands at the end of 1939.

The virtual blackout of the Mediterranean shuts us off from countries in which Americans have investments of roughly $280,000,000.

Exports to Italy

Our exports to Italy totaled about $57,000,000 in 1939 out of a total of some $3,100,000,000. Italy's takings stepped up sharply this year and were about double in the first quarter what they were in the first quarter of 1929.

The principal Italian purchases here are normally raw cotton and the cotton market yesterday was somewhat nervous over the prospect of losing the market which has been running around 400,000 bales a year, while the entire Mediterranean has been taking about 1,000,000 bales. Italian purchases of American cotton, like the rest of the world, were stepped up sharply over the last winter due to the American export subsidy program.

Another important Italian purchase here is iron and steel scrap and, as a matter of fact, within the last month Italy purchased some 250,000 tons of steel scrap here as yet undelivered and some 5,000 to 10,000 tons of copper.

While Italy took $37,000,000 of American goods in the first quarter of 1940, this is actually well below the mere increase in the Allies' takings from us in the same period. For the first quarter of 1939 they took about $297,000,000 of American goods and for the first quarter of 1940 about $516,000,000, an increase far overshadowing the entire Italian takings. However, on the basis of 1939 figures the total loss of markets in Europe now completely cut out by the war amounts to $500,000,000 of exports per year or about one sixth of our 1939 total.

Big Rayon Exporter

Even this, however, is only half the Allied purchases of airplanes in this country to date. Italy is a substantial exporter of rayon, of which it is the world's fourth producer. Its markets will probably be taken up either by Japan or the United States. Italy has also been selling us about 2,500 bales of silk a month in 1940, which explains the run-up in the silk futures here on Italy's declaration of war. Italy also is an important exporter of wool yarns and fabrics. A small amount of South American trade may accrue to this country through elimination of Italy's exports to Latin America, but not much, because this was for the most part on a barter basis.

Though nominally the President's immediate application of the Neutrality Act does not black out the market to the Mediterranean shipping but only bars American ships from Italian ports, the entire sea will probably soon be declared out of bounds for American shipping affecting five lines.

The American Export had about 16 ships in the Mediterranean on Monday, as the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are its principal areas of operation, and it will therefore be hardest hit. Last fall the United States Lines transferred three ships to the Genoa run, now to be discontinued.

Isthmian Steamship Company, owned by United States Steel, has been routing its ships to the Far East, one through the Mediterranean and the other from Cape Town. The American President Line has been running tourist ships through the Mediterranean. Waterman Shipping Company will also be affected.

Allies Must Have Oil

It is anticipated that the Allies will be forced to take considerably more American and Venezuelan petroleum. They have been taking about 200,000 barrels a day from the Persian Gulf and it is about 25 days or 6,000 miles further around the Cape than through the Mediterranean, putting the Gulf further away from Britain than is South America. Italy will lose about $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in gold on deposit in England, or probably a third of the unimportant Italian gold reserve.

It is possible that the closing of the Mediterranean may cut off our sources of crude Caucasian manganese ore from Soviet Russia. Manganese prices are expected to rise in consequence, though the difference can easily be made up from Brazil, India and Cuba. Some shipments of chromide ore from Turkey and Greece may also become unavailable.

Italy has stepped up oil purchases in recent months this year and she recently bartered with Mexico for large quantities of oil in exchange for Italian construction of three tank cars.

Pennsylvania Racket-Ring Swindling Corporations Smashed; Members Jailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Pennsylvania racket ring which has swindled 34 and perhaps hundreds of large corporations in New York City and other cities out of possibly $250,000 was smashed last week, when seven members of the gang were sentenced on charges of using the mails to defraud, the National Better Business Bureau announced.

In explanation of the scheme, the Bureau said those sentenced had made fraudulent applications to corporations for refunds of Pennsylvnaia personal property taxes. The bonds of a large number of corporations, the Bureau recalled, contain a provision to the effect that where the bond is owned by a resident of Pennsylvania and the resident pays a personal property tax on the bonds, the corporation will refund to the bondholder at least a portion of the tax.

A year ago, several New York corporations became suspicious of some of the customary refund applications and affidavits reaching their offices. Investigation showed that fraudulent affidavits had been sent in over a period of years and that the corporations had been paying sums ranging from $40 to $60 to false claimants. The National Better Business Bureau submitted the evidence to the Post Office Department and the seven convictions were obtained. Meanwhile, corportations have taken steps to close the bookkeeping loopholes which permitted such frauds.

Auto Production 25 P. C. Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated that factory sales of passenger automobiles and trucks totaled 404,700 in May. This brought the production total for the first five months of 1940 to 2,168,178 units, 25 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1939.

Last month's total was 11 per cent under April, 1940, but 29 per cent above May, 1939.

Buckman, George Found Guilty of Mail Fraud

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—A Federal Court jury found B. E. Buckman, President, and Louis C. George, Vice-President, of the B. E. Buckman investment firm, guilty on charges of mail fraud, conspiracy and securities law violations, but acquitted five co-defendants.

The defendants freed were E. J. Crofott, Bay City, Texas; R. E. George, Kansas City, Mo.; Clarence Winebrenner, Madison, Fielding T. Spain, Milwaukee, and Wilbur V. Malkson, Bangor, Maine.

Judge Charles F. Briggle said he would defer sentence, following consultation with counsel for Mr. Buckman and Mr. George and U. S. District Attorney John J. Boyle. Mr. Buckman and Mr. George are serving sentences of one to three years in the Wisconsin State Prison on state charges.

E. C. Holt, former Secretary-Treasurer of the investment firm which collapsed, who entered a plea of no defense at the opening of the trial, also will be sentenced later, the judge said.

Department Store Sales Drop 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales decreased 9 per cent in the last week of May compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended May 25 were unchanged from a year ago, sales for the four weeks ended June 1 were 1 per cent over last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the one week ended June 1 with a year ago follow:

Decreases—Boston, 17 per cent; New York, 16; Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 3; Richmond, 9; Atlanta, 2; Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 2; San Francisco, 4.

Increases—Kansas City, 2; Dallas, 3.

No figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Mitchell's $1,500,000 Estate Sold for $15,200

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y. (AP)—The 108-acre Tuxedo Park estate said to have been built up at a cost of $1,500,000 by its former owner, Charles E. Mitchell, New York banker, was sold by auction for $15,200.

Owners of near-by estates bought the place which had been divided into five sections for the sale. Hans Christian Sonne, whose estate is across a road from the estate, bought 93 acres on which the main residence is situated with a bid of $5,000.

General Aniline Net

NEK YORK (AP)—General Aniline & Film Corp. reported for 1939 consolidated net earnings of $4,463,602, equal to $5.38 a share on common "A" stock. This included profit from sales of securities of $1,177,813.

NAM Gets New Executives

© Harris & Ewing

Three well-known middlewestern industrialists and one from the South have been made Vice-Presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers. They are: (Upper left) H. A. Bullis, Minneapolis, Minn., Executive Vice-President of General Mills. (Upper right) B C. Heacock, President of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill. (Lower left) E. J. McMillan, President of the Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., and (lower right) Craig R. Sheaffer, President, W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa.

G. M. May Car Sales Aggregate 165,820; 129,053 in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in May totaled 165,820 compared with 183,481 in April and 129,053 in May, last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 171,024 units against 183,900 in April and 112,868 in the comparable 1939 month.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments aggregated 185,548 units in May, against 196,747 in the preceding month and 128,452 in May, 1939.

Consumer sales in the United States for the first five months were the second highest on record at 768,609 units, exceeded only by 774,695 in the first five months of 1936. In the comparable 1939 period domestic consumer sales totaled 575,843.

Sales to dealers in the United States in the first five months were the largest in the company's history, aggregating 861,373 units. This compared with 614,740 in the first five months of 1939 and with the previous high of 792,128 in the first five months of 1936.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, in the first five months totaled 931,477 units against 701,512 in the comparable 1939 period. This was the second largest volume of total sales, exceeded only by 971,114 in that period in 1929.

Allies Buy U. S. Marine Engines

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied purchasing agents have placed orders in the United States for $4,000,000 in high speed marine engines, it was announced.

In addition, a spokesman for the Allies disclosed, the British and French agents are negotiating for substantial amounts of "automotive business."

Financial circles heard reports the Allies were in the market for tanks, which presumably were included in the "automotive" category.

Airplanes contracted for in this country now amount to more than 8,000, the spokesman said.

The marine engines—a new line of Allied purchases—were believed intended for use in torpedo boats chiefly. Where the orders were placed was not divulged.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 164

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1940.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable June 25, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M. June 14, 1940.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

June 8, 1940

U. S. Treasury Refunds With 1 P. C. Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the "beautiful behavior" of financial markets to Italy's declaration of war had decided him to undertake immediately a Treasury refunding operation.

He related that Chairman M. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, other Federal Reserve officials, and Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, were called in June 10 to advise him on the refunding and decided to wait until after Premier Mussolini's speech which declared war.

They reassembled afterwards and decided to offer 1 per cent, 3¼ year notes to refund $352,993,450 of treasury bonds falling due June 15.

"We found," Mr. Morgenthau said, "that the market behaved beautifully. Government bonds went down a little at first but came back. So we decided to go ahead with the refunding."

Last week, Mr. Morgenthau had said the Treasury was trying to decide whether to refund the bonds or pay them off with quarterly income tax receipts which will come in about June 15.

The old bonds bore 3⅜ per cent interest and were issued in 1928. Holders of the old securities, as usual, will be paid in cash if they refuse the exchange offer.

In addition to the refunding of the 3⅜ per cent bonds, the Treasury on June 15 will pay off in cash about $20,000,000 of 1½ per cent notes called in March whose owners did not take advantage of the exchange offering of that date. There were about $738,000,000 of the notes outstanding.

U. S. Gold Imports From Britain In May $438,694,724

WASHINGTON (AP) — British Empire shipments of approximately $388,000,000 swelled gold imports during May to $438,694,724, nearly double those of April.

April's total was $249,884,712.

The British shipments included $281,198,000 from Canada, $62,044,000 from the United Kingdom, $31,369,000 from South Africa, $5,177,000 from Australia, $4,137,000 from India, and $3,956,000 from Hong Kong.

The Netherlands also sent $9,431,000 before submitting to German conquerors, Italy sent $8,248,000, Japan $4,743,000, and Switzerland $11,452,000.

Portions of the incoming gold being deposited under earmark for foreign governments and central banks and in the Federal Reserve system swelled their aggregate gold deposits $36,652,000 to a total of $1,268,953,000.

Silver imports declined slightly to $4,589,000 in May, including $2,294,000 from Mexico, $721,000 from Japan and $515,000 from Canada.

Gold exports, which have been negligible for years, totaled $3,563,051 in May, virtually all of it going to Bolivia.

Silver exports amounted to $177,379.

Arrow Head Steel Bought by Ohio Men

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Purchase of the Arrow Head Steel Products Company and subsidiaries and acquistion of capital stock from the Pense estate by Walter E. Schott and Joseph Karp, Cincinnati, has been annnounced.

The company, distributors and manufacturers of pistols and other automotive equipment, has been operating since 1914 and has a present pay roll in excess of 200 employees.

The transaction involved more than $500,000 in addition to acquisition of capital stock of the company and its subsidaries, including the Spencer-Smith Company of Howell, Mich.

The Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of JUNE 15, 1940

HOW TO NOMINATE A PRESIDENT By Erwin D. Canham

A constructive discussion of that American institution which hits both the high and the low of democracy—the Presidential Nomination Convention.

DOES BUREAUCRACY RULE THE WAVES? By Harlan Trott

Some of the steps that have been urged to make more efficient the shipyards and supply plants run by the United States Navy.

HOOVER, LEADER OF GOOD SAMARITANS By Robert R. Mullen

The problem of hungry and homeless Europeans is a challenge to Herbert Hoover who has helped to feed 26 great populations since 1914, and has a definite scheme for American participation in present relief work.

NORTHWARD COURSE OF DIPLOMACY By Marie Ahnighito Peary

Analysis of Greenland's relations to the Western Hemisphere and the Monroe Doctrine.

BRINGING KNOWLEDGE TO POLITICS By Stanley High

The League of Women Voters proves an effective asset to the forces of good government.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, including the Magazine Section, 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....
MS-32

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 971,440
1940 volume to date 116,155,275
1939 volume to date 100,912,055

Most Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Stocks rebounded in today's market despite adverse war developments including Italy's jump to the side of the Germans.

Gains ranging from 1 to 5 points were reduced after midday, but selling was negligible and quotations again were around the best near the final hour.

Dealings were slack from the opening on, with transfers at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

In front of the slow-going upswing were steels, aircrafts, motors, coppers, oils and specialties. Prices were exceptionally "thin" throughout, changes of a point or so on single sales being frequent.

Short covering on the theory the "bad news," was out, in addition to some investment nibbling inspired by the market's resistance to yesterday's developments at Rome, helped the list in its early rise, brokers said.

Spurring sentiment also was the President's speech last night in which it was indicated rearmament spending would be stepped up to greater heights than had been contemplated and much more aid given the British and French.

Prominent among advancing shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Lockheed, General Motors, Chrysler, Willys-Overland, Anaconda, Kennecott, Standard Oil of N. J., Loft, American Telephone, Westinghouse, International Harvester, Ex-Cell-O Corp. and International Paper & Power.

Favored in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Petroleum, Standard Steel Spring and Gulf Oil.

Foreign Bonds Drop

Foreign dollar bonds gave ground readily in today's market under nervous selling induced by spread of the European war to the Mediterranean.

Domestic issues held in a narrow range with the trend mixed, while U. S. Governments were higher.

Going into the final hour, Federal loans had extended forenoon gains up to 9/32 of a point, reflecting, apparently, satisfaction over the action of Secretary Morgenthau in deciding to bring out the Government's latest refunding operations immediately. Books on the new issue of notes to take the place of the called 1940-43 bonds were opened this morning.

Severest pressure in the overseas division was directed against Italian and South American issues. Argentine February 4s of '72 dropped around 4, Rome 6½s about 2 and Uruguay adjusted 3¾s of '79 more than 2.

Norway 4s broke 5 points and French stamped 7s of '49 nearly as much.

Loans of domestic concerns with foreign affiliation gave ground easily. American and Foreign Power 5s, for instance, lost a point or so and International Telephone 5s slipped fractionally.

Others down included Shell Union 2½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and N. Y. Steam 3½s. Marked up a notch were Erie 5s of '75, Allegheny stamped 5s of '50, Frisco 4½s of '78, and Republic Steel 4½s of '56, the last up around 2½.

Wheat Price Rises 2 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Fears of rust damage to late wheat in the southwest and strength in other markets today pushed wheat prices more than 2 cents a bushel higher.

A better tone in stocks, strength in Winning wheat based on flour purchases by Great Britain, and increased mention of possible damage by rust because of the muggy weather prevailing, brought buyers back into the market. Trading dawdled through most of the session.

Italy's action in becoming an active belligerent in the war did not seem to be much of a factor and traders watched for war news from the Balkans.

Brill Officials Charged With Mismanaging Funds

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Some officers and directors of the J. G. Brill Company and three affiliated concerns have been charged by a group of stockholders of the Brill Corporation with mismanagement and diversion of funds.

The Brill Corporation is a holding company for the J. G. Brill Company and the A. C. F. Motors Company.

A petition filed by executors of the estate of Frederick W. Brill contended that because of mismanagement, assets of the J. G. Brill Company had shrunk from $15,225,356 on Jan. 1, 1926, to $9,175,428 by Dec. 31, 1939.

The petition listed as defendants the J. G. Brill Company, the A. C. F. Motors Company, and Charles J. Hardy, Leslie E. Hess, Edmund L. Oerter, J. Homer Platten, L. A. Blackford, H. C. Wick, J. W. Robb, and William J. Beatty, whom it identified as officers or directors of the Brill Company, the A. C. F. Motors Company, the American Car and Foundry Company, and the American Car and Foundry Motors Company.

Celotex Income Rises

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation, maker of building materials, reported consolidated net income of $77,468, or 6 cents a share on the common stock, for the quarter ended April 30 compared with $22,535 the corresponding period last year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	*2	52	52	52	— ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	40	40	40	+ ⅜
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5	5	5	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun10
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	14	38	36⅝	38	+1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5¼	4¾	5	Jun10
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	29	20¼	19¼	20⅛	+1⅛
12¾	7	Allen Ind (¼e)	5	7	6¾	7	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	141¾	140½	141¼	+5¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
57⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	3	25½	24	25½	+2⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	11	11	11	Jun10
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42½	41½	42½	+1¾
21	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	15	15	15	+ ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	18	54	50¾	53	+1½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	6	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅝
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	7	33½	32	33	+1
116½	67	Am Can (4)	3	91	90	91	+4
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	167	167	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	38	23⅞	22	23¼	+2⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	39½	38	39½	+2½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun10
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	113	113	113	−2¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	5½	9	9½	+ ½
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
6⅝	3⅜	Am European	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 8
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1⅛	1	1	Jun10
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	+ ¾
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	7	12½	11¼	12½	Jun10
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	26¾	26	26¾	+1¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Jun 6
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	49	47¾	49	+3
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 4
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅓	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	19	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ¾
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Jun10
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 7
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3¾k)	3	39	38½	38½	Jun10
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	3	35	34	35	+2¼
10⅝	4⅞	Am Rad & St S	23	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	27	11⅜	10⅛	11¼	+1⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	57	56⅝	57	+1⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	23	36¼	35	36	+1¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	6	122½	122	122	Jun 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52½	52½	52½	− ½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	29	23½	22	22⅜	+1⅝
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	5	10⅜	10	10	Jun10
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 5
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
93	75	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	77	75	77	Jun 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	152	149½	152	+3
89½	65	Am Tobacco (5)	6	71	69⅞	70½	Jun10
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	74½	73¾	73⅞	+1⅛
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	137½	137½	137½	−1½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	−1¾
12	6	Am Woolen	21	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	33	31¼	32	+2½
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	23	5¾	4¾	5½	+ ⅞
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	5	35	35	35	Jun10
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	130	22	20⅝	21¼	+1⅜
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun 8
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	10	13¼	12¾	13	Jun10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun10
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	62	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	35½	35	35½	Jun10
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	16	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	7	7	7	Jun 4
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp		4	4	4	Jun 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	32	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	Jun 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	35	15	13⅜	14⅞	+1⅝
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	44	42	42	Jun10
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+1⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+1⅜
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	14	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅝
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	Jun 5
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	2	58	57	57	Jun10
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	+ ½
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	48	5¾	5¼	5½	+ ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	88	15¼	14	15	+1¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Bangor & Ar	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅜
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4	4	4	Jun10
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	1	25	25	25	+1½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	21⅞	24	+1½
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jun 7
9⅞	7⅜	Beld-Hem(.40e)	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	13	27⅝	26⅛	27⅝	+2
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	14	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	174	71¾	68½	71	+4
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	114	114	114	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16⅛	16	16	Jun10
22½	15	Black & Dk (1e)	2	17	15½	17	+1¾
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	9	7⅜	6½	7¼	+ ⅝
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	57	15	14	14¾	+1⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	21	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	14	16	15½	16	+ ¾
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	29	29	29	Jun10
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Jun10
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 6
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	7	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	58	57⅞	58	+ ½
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal ¾e)	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	*2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	1	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	28½	27	28⅛	+2⅝
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	22¼	21½	22	+1
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	13	12⅜	12⅜	Jun10
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun10
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Jun10
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+1
23½	11¾	Can Dry	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Cannon M (1e)	2	30	30	30	Jun10
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	14	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	2	2	Jun10
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	2	41	41	41	Jun10
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	18	46	44½	46	+1¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	25	25	23⅝	24½	+1⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ½
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¾	18½	18½	Jun10
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 3
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	15	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+1
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 6

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	1	31½	31½	31½	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 7
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
1⅛	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun10
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10	10	+ ¼
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	5	3	3	3	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	92	58	55⅜	57½	+3
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun10
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun10
40¾	24	Clark Eq (1¾e)	5	18	25½	28	+2¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	32	32	32	+2
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	6	29½	28½	29½	+2½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	*3	105	103	105	+3⅞
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	1.1⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jun10
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	18½	17¾	18½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	16½	15¾	16½	+1¾
28⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	10	17	17	17	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	16¾	16½	16½	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	25	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	90	90	90	−1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun10
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	Jun 7
98¾	71	Coml Carb (2e)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
40	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	10	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
98¾	71	Com'th & South	34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	47	44½	47	+2⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	36	27⅜	26⅛	27⅜	+1⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun10
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15½	15	15½	+ ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ½
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	18	21	20	20¾	+2¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	50	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	59	14½	23⅜	24⅛	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
1⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
⅝	3⅛	Consol Oil (.80)	79	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	32	1½	1	1¼	Jun 6
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	¾	⅞	Jun10
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	4	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
116⅛	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	32	30½	32	+1
43¼	2	Cont Motors	26	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1½e)	17	18	17⅛	18	+ ¾
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	4	22¼	20	22¼	+1¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	8	18	17⅛	18	+1
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	50½	50½	59½	+ ¾
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	45	44¾	45	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	5¼	5	5	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	5	1	¾	¾	Jun10
24¼	13	Crane Co	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	5	81½	79	79	−5¾
32¾	24	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Crop Forecast Lifts Yield Of Winter Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast that 1940 wheat production would total 727,858,000 bushels, nearly equal to last year's 727,971,000 bushel crop.

Despite unfavorable moisture conditions in the fall and early winter in the great plains, production of winter wheat was estimated at 488,858,000 bushels, only 13 per cent under last year's 563,431,000 bushels and 14 per cent below the 1929-38 average.

Production of spring wheat was estimated at 239,000,000 bushels, compared to 191,540,000 bushels last year, and a 10-year average of 183,619,000 bushels.

The peach crop, indicated by June 1 conditions, was 52,012,000 bushels, compared with 60,822,000 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 52,723,000 bushels.

Pear production was put at 30,853,000 bushels, compared with 31,047,000 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 26,333,000 bushels.

June 1 Condition

The June 1 condition of the various crops:

Durum wheat 88 per cent of a normal, compared with 69 a year ago, and 75 the 10-year average; other spring wheat, 88, compared with 71 and 73; oats 82, compared with 72 and 78; barley 82, compared with 72 and 78; hay (all) 83, compared with 73 and 76; pasture 81, compared with 73 and 77; apples 67, compared with 69 and 63; peaches 61, compared with 71 and 60; pears 67, compared with 65 and 62.

Barley stocks on farms June 1 totaled 50,630,000 bushels, or 18.3 per cent of the 1939 crop, compared with 52,292,000 bushels and 20.7 per cent a year ago; and rye stocks, 11,268,000 bushels, or 28.7 per cent, compared with 15,812,000 and 28.5 per cent a year ago.

Conditions a month ago had indicated a winter wheat harvest of 459,691,000 bushels. Production last year was 563,431,000 bushels. Average production during the 10 years, 1929-38, was 571,067,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat Harvest

The indicated spring wheat harvest was based on the prospective plantings reported in March which were 19,425,000 acres, or 10.8 per cent more than the planted acreage of 1939, and the condition of the crop on June 1, which was 88 per cent of a normal. The condition compares with 71 per cent a year ago and 76 per cent, the 10-year average.

Acre yield, indicated by June 1 conditions, was reported as 14.3 bushels for winter wheat, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and 14.3 bushels, the 10-year average; and for rye, 12.0 bushels, compared with 10.3 for last year, and 11.4, the 10-year average.

Rye production this year was indicated as 38,640,000 bushels, compared with 39,249,000 bushels last year, and 38,095,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

London Market

LONDON (AP)—The securities market took the Italian re-entry in its stride today and prices tended higher in many groups after opening hesitancy. British Government bonds closed with plus signs for several issues after morning losses running to ½ point. Domestic rails wiped out starting declines while oils held steady at slightly lower levels. Industrial leaders shifted a few pence either way. In the foreign bond market French and Egyptian issues gave way.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
7	3⅜s 43 June	100.19	100.18	100.19
1	3¼s 41	103.20	103.20	103.20
3	3⅜s 47-43	107.16	107.16	107.16
2	3¼s 45-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
1	3¼s 46-44	108.2	108.2	108.2
1	4s 54-44	111.19	111.19	111.19
7	2⅜s 47-45	106.27	106.20	106.27
3	2B 2S '50-'48 reg	101.17	101.17	101.17
20	2½s 53-49	103.5	103.4	103.4
1	2½s 52-50	103.10	103.10	103.10
8	3s 55-51	107.28	107.28	107.28
4	2¾s 60-55	105.4	105.	105.4
1	2¾s 59-56	103.24	103.24	103.24
27	2¾s 63-58	103.21	103.17	103.21
3	2¾s 63-58 reg	103.14	103.14	103.14
33	¾s 65-60	103.30	103.16	103.20

Home Owners Loan

2	3s 52-44	105.15	105.15	105.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
14	Alleghany 5s 50 st	31	30	30
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	90	90	90
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅞	107	'107⅞
18	Am & For'2P5s 2030	47½	46½	46½
5	AmIGChem 5½s49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Am Int 5½s 49	91	91	91
17	Am T&T 3½s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Am W W & E 6s 75	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103½	103½
5	AngCNitra deb 67	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
8	Arm Del 4s 57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Arm Del 4s 55	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
34	AT&SF 4s'95	103	102¾	103
2	AT&SF aj 4s'95	77½	77½	77½
4	AT&SF 4½s'48	101	100½	100½
10	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	110	110
10	Atl Refin 3s'53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	57½	57½	57½
33	B&O '93 st A	21	20¾	21
3	B&O 2000 st D	20½	20½	20½
1	B&O '96 st F	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	B&O cv '60 st	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8	B&O 1st 4s'48	56½	56½	56½
2	B&O PLE&WV 4s'51 st	45½	45	45
11	B&O S W '50 st	35¾	34⅝	35¾
1	Bang & Aroo 5s'43	91	91	91
1	Bell T Pa 5s'60 '60 C	128	128	128
4	Beth Stl 3½s'52	106½	106½	106½
2	Beth Stl 3¼s'59	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3	Boston&Me 5s'67	50¾	50	50
11	Boston&Me 5s'67 st	48½	46	48
5	Bost&Me 4¾s'61	50	49	50
5	Bost&Me 4s'2 5 5	52½	51¾	52½
10	Boston&Me 5s'55 st	48¾	48	48¾
4	Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	6½	6½	6½
41	Brkly Man Tr 4½'66 rt	84⅝	84	84½
1	Bklyn Edison 5s 41 ct	44½	44½	44½
9	Buf R&P '57 st	30¾	30¼	30⅜
1	Bush Term 5s'55	32¾	32¾	32¾
4	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	47½	47	47½
19	Cal Ore Pow 4½s'66	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78	78	78
12	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	79¾	79	79¾
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	80	70	80
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77	77	77
36	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	75½	75	75½
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76	75¼	76
6	CanNat Ry 4½s'57	76	76	76
10	Can Nor 6½s '46	89½	89½	89½
2	Can Pac 5s '44	90	90	90
1	Can Pac 5s'54	55	55	55
13	Can Pac 4½s '46	60½	59¼	60½
1	Can Pac 4½s'60	51	51	51
21	Can Pac 4s perp	41	40¾	40¾
7	Caro C&O 6s '52	41	40¾	40¾
7	Caro C&O 6s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1½	1½	1½
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	33	32¾	33
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	10⅜	10¼	10¼
5	ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	104⅜	104½	104½
3	C&O 3½s '96 D	95½	95½	95½
2	C&O rfg 3¼s '96E	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	72	72	72
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10¾	10¼	10¾
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	92	93	93
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¾	20½	20⅝
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	4½	4½	4½
45	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4	3¾	4
34	CMSP&P adj5s 2000	1¼	1	1
7	CM&StP 4½s 89C	19	18¾	18¾
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1	1
9	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Ch & Ind 4½s 62	87½	87½	87½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	87	87	87
89	City of NY 3s B '80 wi	89⅜	88⅞	89⅜
47	City of NY 3s I '80 wi	88¾	88⅜	88¾
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	107	107	107
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108½	108½	108½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70	70	70
3	CleUnTerm4½s77C	62	62	62
2	Col P & I 5s 70	68½	68½	68½
4	Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22¾	22¾
9	Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¾	100½	100½
14	Columbia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	99
2	Comwith Ed-cv3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
16	Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106¼	106¼
3	Con Edis 3½s 56	104½	104	104½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106	106	106
4	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1	Crown Cork 4½s'48	101	101	101
5	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102½	102½	102½
15	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20⅛	19	19⅝
12	Cuba RR 7½s '46	28	25	25
5	Cuba RR 5s '52	27	26⅝	26⅝
1	D & R R cf 4s '36	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
9	Erie rfg 5s '53	83¾	83¼	83¼
5	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17¾	17½	17¾
1	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	107	107	107
3	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102¼	102	102¼
39	Firestone T&R3½s'48	105	105	105
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99½	99½
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	64⅜	64	64
2	Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	78	78	78
15	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96¼	95¾	96
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88½	88½	88½
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	87⅞	87⅞	87½
3	HoustnOilTex 4½s '54	97	97	97
2	HudsonCoal 5s '62A	26¼	25½	25½
2	IllBellTel 3½s'70B	109	109	109
1	IllCen 4¾s '66	30¾	30½	30½
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	35½	35	35½
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
1	InterbRTr 7s '32 ct	70¾	70¾	70¾
30	InterbRTrrfg5s '66 ct	74¾	74½	74¾
7	InterbRTrrfg5s '66	74⅝	74¼	74⅝

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	115.64	23.62	18.51
Net change	+3.80	+.83	+.48
Previous close	111.84	22.79	18.03
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	IntGtNor aj 6s '52	1	1	1
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	8	8	8
2	IntHydro El cv 6s '44	40	40	40
2	Int Paper 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
14	Int Pap 5s '47	100¼	100	100
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	22¾	22	22⅛
50	Int T&T 5s '55	23¼	23	23¼
1	Kelvin (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
1	Kings Co Elev 4s '49ct	85	85	85
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105½	105½	105½
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	51	51	51
4	Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
20	Lex & East 5s '65	109	109	109
1	Libby McN&L 4s'55	99½	99½	99½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	124¼	124¼	124¼
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	106	106
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	34½	34½	34½
20	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80½	80¼	80½
10	Market St Ry 7s '40	70	70	70
3	McKesson & R 5½s'50	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100	99¾	99¾
2	Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	3½	3½	3½
2	MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	4	4	4
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	3½	3½	3½
4	M-K-T 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21	20⅝	20⅝
20	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13	12¾	12⅞
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
26	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13	12¾	12¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4	Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
18	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1½	1½
14	Mob & Oh 5s '38	26½	26¼	26½
2	Mon W Pa P S 4½s'60	108⅛	108	108
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	25¾	25	25
8	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	36	35¾	36
4	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51	51	51
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Nat Distill 3½s '49	100	100	100
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	102½	102½	102½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	45⅝	45½	45½
1	NYC c 3½s 51	44	44	44
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	40	39	40
2	NYC 3¾s 46	74	74	74
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	40	39	40
2	NYC 3¾s 46	74	74	74
13	NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	43½	42⅞	43
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
4	NY G El H&P 4s 49	113½	113½	113½
12	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	12½	12½	12½
2	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	20	20	20
5	NYNH&H 4½s 67	12	12	12
2	NYNH&H 4s 55	11	11	11
22	NYNH&H 4s 57	3	2⅞	2⅞
7	NY O & W rfg 4s92	3¾	3½	3½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 11

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.81	$3.70	$8.2397
Cables	3.81	3.70	8.2397
France—franc	.0216	.0211	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	†
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070	.0070	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1770x	.1770x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0325x	.0325x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2295	.2240	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2350	°
Shanghai—dol	.0625	.0600	°
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4150	.4412	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.7900	.7850	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††not quoted. xNominal.

J. S. Morgan Sells Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—Junius Spencer Morgan, eldest son of J. P. Morgan and partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has arranged to sell his membership in the New York Stock Exchange for $40,000, it is learned, $1,000 above the 15-year low established last week. Transfer of the seat, it was said in the financial district, was an outgrowth of the change in status of the House of Morgan from a partnership to a corporation which became effective April 1.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	NY O & W gen4s55	1½	1½	1½
20	NY Steam 3½s 63	102¾	102½	102½
5	NY W&Bost 4½s46	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	96¼	96¼	96¼
3	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	49¼	48½	49
6	Nor Pac 4s '97	59½	59⅜	59½
7	Nor Pac 3s 2047	35⅜	35½	35¾
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110½	110¼	110¼
4	Pen Co 4s '63	100	99¾	100
2	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	102	102	102
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116½	116⅜	116½
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96½	96½	96½
19	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	90¾	90½	90¾
3	Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
10	Peo G&C Chl 5s '47	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
1	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8	Phila Co 5s '67	104½	103⅝	104½
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
22	Ph Read C&I cv 4s'49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
1	Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	44¾	44¾	44¾
6	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	46	43½	44¾
11	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	66	65⅝	65⅞
1	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	75	75	75
1	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	107	107	107
5	Purity Bak 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Readg 4½s2 '97 A	63½	63½	63½
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	89½	89½	89½
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 xw	90	90	90
13	Republic Steel 4½s '61	93½	92	93½
15	Republic Steel 4½s'56	94⅝	93½	94
1	RI Ark & La 4½s'34	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	St L S F 5s '50 B	8½	8½	8½
23	StLSF 5s '50 ct	8	8	8
12	St L S F 4½s '78	7¾	8½	8½
9	St LSF 4½s'78 ct st	7¼	7	7
11	St L S F 4s '50 A	8	7⅛	8
1	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	7	7	7
2	San Diego G&E 4s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
15	Sea A L cn 6s 45	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
9	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	3	3	3
5	Sea A L rfg 4s 59	2¼	2¼	2¼
9	Shell Un 2½s 54	94	93¾	94
2	Simmons cv 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
5	Socony Vac 4s 64	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
9	So Bell T&T 3s 79	103	102⅞	103
3	Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1	So Pac 4½s 49	31½	30¾	31½
10	So Pac 4½s 81	31½	30¾	31½
2	So Pac 4½s 69	31¼	30¾	30⅞
9	So Pac clt 4s 49	31½	30¾	31½
9	So Pac 3¾s 46	44	44	44
2	South Ry 4½s 56	62¼	62¼	62¼
13	South Ry gen 4s 56	43½	42½	43½
3	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103	103	103
16	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3	Studebaker 4s 45	85¼	85¼	85½
2	Tex Corp 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Tex Corp 3s 59	104½	104½	104½
10	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104¾	104¾	104¾
45	Third Ave aj 5s 60	12⅞	12½	12¾
4	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106¾	106½	106½
1	Union Oil Cal 6s'42			
	109-19-32	109	19-32	109
1	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111	111	111
5	Unit Drug 5s'53	76	75¾	76
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	98	97½	98
6	Utah P&L 5s'44	97	97	97
14	Va El&Pow 3½s'68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Virginia Ry 3¾s'66	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
5	Wabash 5s'76 B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Wabash 4½s'78 C	4½	4½	4½
2	Walwrth 4s 55	57	57	57
1	Wa.ner Bros 6s'48	78	78	78
10	West Md 4s 2361 reg	35	35	35
1	Westn Md 5½s'77 A	79½	79½	79½
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	55¼	54½	55
3	Western Un 5s'60	55	54¾	54¾
9	Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	99½	99¼	99⅜
4	Wilkes B&E 5s'42	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
2	Wis Cen 4s'49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8	Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	103	106	106
6	Youngst S&T 4s'61	103	102⅞	102⅞
6	Young S&T cv 4s'48	102¾	102⅛	102¾

Foreign Bonds

10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	65	62	62
6	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	65	61¼	61¼
42	Argentine 4½s '48	79	75½	75½
24	Argentine4½s '71	67	64	64
12	Australia 5s '55	40	39⅝	40
7	Australia 5s '57	38	38½	38¾
3	Australia 4½s '56	34½	34½	34½
1	Belgium 6s '55	50	50	50
1	Brazil 4s	11¼	11	11
16	Brazil 6½s '26-57	9	8¾	8¾
5	Brazil 6½s '27-57	9	9	9
4	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	9	9	9
3	Buen A¾ss'77	39	39	39
6	Canada 5s '52	86⅛	85½	86
4	Canada 5s '52 reg	85½	85½	85½
2	Canada 4s '60	73⅜	72½	73⅜
2	Canada 3¼s '61	68¾	68¼	68¾
6	Canada 3¼s '65	72¼	71¾	72¼
5	Canada 2¼s '44	78½	78	78½
1	ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	9	9	9
1	ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	9	9	9
1	ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	9	9	9
1	Chile 7s '42	12¼	12½	12½
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Chile 6s '62 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Cologne 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
16	Cuba 5s (1904) '44	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Cuba 5s (1914) '49 A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Denmark 6s '42	27	26¾	26¾
5	Denmark 4½s '62	19	19	19
9	French 7s '49	101	100⅛	100⅛
1	GerCAgBk6s'60Julptpd	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7	GerGov5½s '65	12	11⅜	11⅜
4	GerGov5½s '65unst	8	7½	7½
11	Ger Govt 7s '49	16½	15⅜	16
3	GtCon ElPJap 7s '44	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
14	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	26½	25	25
29	Italy 7s 1951	36¼	35½	35½
20	Japan 6½s '54	85	85	85
16	Japan 5½s '65	64	64	64
1	Lombard El 7s '52	45	45	45
16	Milan City 6½s '52	25	25¾	24½
4	N Sou Wales 5s '57	34	34	34
10	Norway 4¼s '65	22¼	21½	21½
8	Norway 4s '63	20½	20	20
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	57	57	57
3	Orient Dev 5½s '58	52	52	52
5	Oslo City 4½s '55	21¾	20	20
7	Peru 1st 6s '60	5	5	5
1	Queensld 7s '41	61	61	61
3	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	5	5	5
2	Rio

Americans From War Zones Return in Ships of U. S. Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—United States merchant vessels are carrying more than twice their normal capacity of passengers, in order to repatriate American refugees from Europe's war zones, according to reports here. The steamship Manhattan of the United States Lines, carrying the last American citizens who had announced their intention of quitting Italy, arrived off the Statue of Liberty here with 1,907 passengers just as newspapers and radios reported Italy's entry into the war. The steamship President Roosevelt, also of the United States Lines, came in with 723 passengers on Monday, while the Washington is reported en route from Galway, Ireland, and Bordeaux, France, with passengers occupying every available bit of space.

Beyond discomfort from overcrowding, passengers on both the Manhattan and the President Roosevelt reported an uneventful voyage. In the meanwhile, the United States Embassy at London announced that the State Department was making arrangements to help Americans who lack the funds to return home. It was estimated that 400 Americans who want to return here still are in the United Kingdom.

Voluntary agencies can no longer meet the European relief problem alone, according to Clarence E. Pickett, Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. "The thing has come so fast, voluntary organizations are no match for the problem," Mr. Pickett told a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Committee for Christian Refugees. "America can meet its responsibiilty only by congressional appropriaitons. Voluntary organizations can help with personnel and in such specialized service as care for prisoners of war and contributions toward food relief; but to cope with the problem without congressional help would be like trying to collect money to feed the whole population of New York City.

Mr. Pickett emphasized that the ruthless methods of warfare employed in the invasion of the Lowlands brought more casualties and a resulting greater number of dependent children and widows than ever before in the same period of time. "The sinking of one British battleship made 300 children half-orphans," he said. "Despite the number of boats sunk and the terrific casualties on land on both sides of the line, the American public has no consciousness of the problem presented."

The meeting adopted a resolution acknowledging awareness of "the danger of espionage in this city at the present time," and defining measures it is taking to guard against admitting undesirable elements into the country among refugee groups.

Contributions to the various relief agencies with headquarters in New York continue to come in. The American Red Cross announces receipt of total contributions amounting to $9,380,670 toward its $20,000,000 fund. Included in this was $14,250 from Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago; $10,053 from employees of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Mich., and $10,000 from Countess Barbara Haughwitz-Reventlow.

The drive to stave off starvation in German-occupied Poland will not cease as a result of Italy's entrance into the war, Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, said. Colonel Donovan noted that 7,000,000 Poles looked entirely to American aid for sustenance.

Sale of Spare Destroyers To Allies Under U. S. Study

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—In view of reports of speeded German submarine construction and British destroyer losses, Washington believes the British Government would like to buy any destroyers that the United States Navy believes it can spare.

Well-informed sources estimate that 25 to 35 British destroyers have been sunk and that more have been put out of action.

Canada, too, is known to be interested in navai equipment, if not complete destroyers.

President Roosevelt's pledge of aid to the Allies, voiced in his address last night at Charlottesville, Va., was weighed in the Capital as a possible guide to the Allies' chances of fulfilling their desires.

The United States Navy has 35 World War destroyers which have been out of active service since the middle 1920's. Officials estimate that it would require an average of two months to get them ready for use. Funds to bring them up to par are included in the emergency defense program.

Present law provides that naval vessels cannot be sold until they have been stricken from the Navy's list of useful ships. Congress, however, could authorize direct sale of any naval craft to the Allies.

There has been talk in official circles of trading in old destroyers to private navy yards, which would allow the Government the amount of their value as a down payment on new ships. The turned-in destroyers could be sold by the private shipbuilders to the Allies. Whether new legislation would be needed to permit such a transaction is a matter of conjecture.

The Navy now has 27 destroyers under construction. Twelve are in private yards, which might accept trade-ins of old vessels as partial payments. In addition, the Navy has 70 new destroyers, 116 old ones in active service, and the 35 old ones out of commission. The regular building program for the next fiscal year provides for eight destroyers and the emergency building program for 30.

Reliable sources said that further trade-ins of American warplanes to manufacturers who could sell them to England and France were even more imminent than the possible destroyer deal. The Army, they said, is considering turning in 150 combat training planes in a manner similar to that by which 50 naval reserve planes already are reaching the Allies.

Italians Scuttle Six Ships; British Claim Capture of 14

By the Associated Press

Italy's merchant fleet sought to elude Allied seizure in many parts of the world today as reports were received of at least six scuttlings, and capture of 14 vessels by Britain.

The British Admiralty, at the same time, announced that certain areas in the Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Quarnaro, and all Albanian waters are dangerous owing to mines.

Capture of 14 Italian vessels was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, who stated that 10 other Italian ships were in British ports.

The major Italian vessels captured included the 9,780-ton Italian motorship Remo at Fremantle, Australia; and the 5,827-ton Italian steamer Sistiana, seized at Cape Town, South Africa.

Among vessels scuttled were four in or near Gibraltar, and two others on African capes near Cape Town.

The 10,000-ton Italian merchant ship Chelina was scuttled in Gibraltar waters yesterday.

British Ship Loss

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the total of British merchant shipping lost by enemy action during the week ending midnight, June 9, was 78,715 tons, of which 24,000 tons were lost during evacuation of Allied troops from Flanders through Dunkirk, France.

Allies Solve Attack Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The fact that Germany's dive-bombers have so far played a considerably less intensive role in the new offensive than they did in the Flanders victory is held here to confirm to some extent the success claimed for new machine-gunning tactics evolved by the Allied infantry .

According to reports from the front it was found towards the close of the northern battle that machine-gunners who could coolly hold their fire until the last possible moment could put up an effective defense against the dreaded Stukas, as Germans call their ground-strafing warplanes.

In one well-authenticated case a single machine-gun defending a minor advance airbase was responsible for destroying 12 dive-bombers out of some 30 which attempted put the base out of action. Gunners waited until the bombers reached the deepest point of their dive, then blazed away at short range. By holding their fire they did not give the pilots an opportunity to use avoiding action.

Another case wherein necessity has produced tactical invention has been in the use of pursuit planes equipped with cannon to destroy heavy tanks. Tank armor is thinnest on top, and French airmen are being successfully employed in the antitank drive, swooping low over tanks and firing cannon shells "through the roof."

Barlow Explosive Tests Await Federal Funds

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Lester Barlow's liquid oxygen-carbon explosive proved today to the satisfaction of Glen L. Martin Company engineers that it was more powerful than TNT, and the Baltimore inventor thereupon announced that further experiments were off unless funds were forthcoming from Congress.

Midshipmen on Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 11 (AP)—Three hundred midshipmen, half of the new second class at the United States Naval Academy, embarked on eight destroyers for a five-week training cruise along the Atlantic Coast.

The squadron will visit the Dahlgren Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Key West, Pensacola, New York, Newport and West Point and will see the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL EDGEMONT APTS.
200 N. Edgemont St. Ph. FI. 8684
4-5 room apartments luxuriously furnished. Harmonious surroundings. Service you'll appreciate Fireproof garage.

REAL ESTATE

IN CALIFORNIA—Several acres with Spanish type home overlooking the city of Santa Barbara and with a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean and the surrounding mountains; five bedrooms, three baths, servants' quarters with bath. Write R. W. SMITHERAM, 1138 Mission Ridge, Santa Barbara, California.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

BOOKS kept, verified; tax records for individuals and business establishments; day or evening service. Horsman, Granite 7220 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—One-room apt.; view of Charles River Basin; fireplace, shower, electric refrigerator, antiques; very reasonable. Cap. 0774.

N. Y. C.—Exclusive neighborhood, to Oct. 1st; beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, 3 closets, cross ventilation, radio; very quiet; immediate occupancy. By appointment RIt 4-7841.

N. Y. C., 15 West 11th St.—June-Sept., 6-room, attractive apartment; sun; cool; very reasonable; reference. Stu 9-0024.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—RIVER VIEW from 9 windows, choicely furnished, living room, fireplace, 2 chambers, kitchen, bath, second floor, elevator, resident superintendent; parking; references required. LYMAN C. HARDING, 220 CLARENDON ST. Com. 1100.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two young girls, one to assist elderly lady, one for light housework; home and small salary. 1619 Bay Court. SHeepshead 3-7314.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN, beautiful brick residence, 3 baths, oil burner, pipe organ, restricted Normal Hill section, high elevation, wonderful view, built and occupied by owner, near subway and L. I. R. R. Price $25,500. Mortgage $15,000. HOWARD O. WOOD, 148-22 85th Drive, Jamaica, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

LONG ISLAND—Well-furnished house, insulated, nice grounds, trees, screened porch; 3 minutes station; reasonable. Garden City 4816.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd, N. Y. C

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time, 551 Fifth Avenue, Tel. MU 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

OFFICE FLOOR
99 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON
Opposite new building of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. 1700 square feet. Elevator service. Exceptional for professional use or for a conservative business. Ask for Mr. Wein on the first floor.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; near Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

FLAGSTONES
Dennis, Mass.
An old Sea Captain's home, roomy, cool; close to lake and sea.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ACREAGE WANTED
Five to ten acres within three hours of New York as suitable site for summer home; high land with unusual view essential; fine shade trees desirable; will consider property with house if all-year construction; terms cash. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA, N. Y., 172-34 Henley Rd.—Seigel, rooms; private home; parking; 10 min. to Fair; convenient transportation. Republic 9-5848.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 260 W. 11th St.—Fair visitors or permanent guest; cool, attractive room, dressing room; private bath; garden view; fireplace; good transportation. STIRLING. CH. 3-1617.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 255 108th (B'way) (10A) Corner, high, airy, river view, twin beds, running water, single, private bath. $6.00.

SILVERWARE

Discount on Silverware, Replating, Repairing; also Watch Repair, Old Silver Bought. A. Einsohn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RIDING INSTRUCTOR seeks position. Private or Camp. Write Box W-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, reliable, mature lady, nice appearance, governess, companion, housekeeper; highest personal references; congenial home first consideration; immediately. Box C-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED, efficient American widow desires position as housekeeper, practical or child's nurse; driver's license; anywhere. Write Box H-23, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY, educated, good disposition, unencumbered, desires position as companion. Write Box S-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BRIDGEWAY
On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Connecticut—Distinctive vacation place; sports; excellent table; restricted. Booklet. $25-$27. W. C. Root, Owner.

SUMMER RENTALS

OXFORD, CONN.—For rent, small furnished house, all improvements, garage, fireplace, swimming pool; woods, bridle paths; also cabin; selected. Box 263, Route 1, Oxford, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN, 37, North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence of apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

POST VACANT

REQUIRED for country house, experienced cook, also kitchen and scullery maid; family 3, staff 9. Apply MRS. REDDAWAY, Winmarleigh Hall, nr. Preston, Lancashire.

POST WANTED

A CAPABLE, departmentally trained lady seeks appointment; 10 years' experience first-class hotels: organiser, disciplinarian, caterer; free soon. Box W-1230, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473

TEACHERS POST WANTED

TEACHER requires post; boys' preparatory school experience (recognised by The Board of Education). Box W-1484, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL. STUART PRIVATE HOTEL, Clifton Drive, New South Promenade—Facing sea; h. and c. all rooms; highly recommended; personal supervision. Tel. 42188.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
First floor Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

DEVON AND CORNWALL—2 excellent guest houses in beautiful surroundings (Dawlish and Newquay); well recommended; moderate inclusive terms; free illus. brochure No. 14. BISHOP, "Fairfield," Dawlish.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH FINECLIFFE AVE. **HYLTON HOUSE**
Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson. Southbourne 2154

BOURNEMOUTH, E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Tel. Southbourne 2716.

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL
E. Yorks, R. A. C. Open all year, 4 to 7 gns.

ILFRACOMBE: St. Martins, Torrs Park—Board residence; lovely position; restful; near Christian Science church. Tel. 444, MISS HALL.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
PEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 Feet back from road
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER
IN BEDROOMS
Modern terms. Brochure on request.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

SANDOWN, I. O. W., "Sandhill"—Near sea, golf course; H. & C.; personal supervision; restful; terms 3 guineas. Phone 314.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863

St. Leonards-on-Sea ABBOTSFORD Warrior Square
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine, electric lift, H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

EDINBURGH, Royal Stuart Hotel, 18 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen Street Gardens—H. and C., central heating, bathroom every floor; comfort, charm and excellent cuisine. Phone 27790.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA—PENSION—Mr. and Mme. KAUFMANN, 48 Boulevard des Tranchées—H. and C. running water; summer price from Fr. 7. incl.

MELIDE NEAR LUGANO—PENSION BERNERHOF. Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Quiet house, good cooking; terms from 6.50.

NEGGIO bei LUGANO—HOTEL NEGGIO (Famille Miescher). 10 minutes Lugano. Hotel bus. Highly recommended. Rooms with running water, central heating. Beautiful tropical garden. Moderate prices.

WALES

NORTH WALES, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Abergele, in peaceful Elwy Valley, Glasfryn Guest House; also furn. bungalow to let. Prop.: Mrs. Rodwell.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
NEW SPRING SHOW
of
COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS
GOWNS, HATS
Church St., also Scotland Rd., Nelson

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ld.
BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST, BOLTON
BRANCH, WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272, 12 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
A Special Opportunity
War-time troubles are bound to cause very considerable increases in costs but you can buy now at present prices for delivery when required. Cash or extended Payments, as preferred. Free Storage in my own warehouses for any reasonable period.
H. A. ROBERTS
WESTGATE
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

FASHION FABRICS IN NEW COTTONS
Again, COTTONS are Fashion's Decree for Summer FROCKS and, of course, Illingworth, Newboults again provide you with the complete selection at the usual "Better Value" Prices. Make a point of calling early—Future deliveries are uncertain, and we can make no promises regarding prices, once present stocks are cleared.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

TAYLOR & WHITE LTD.
20/22 Wilton Street, Bradford
For Every Variety of Decorations and Painting
ESTIMATES FREE
TELEPHONE BRADFORD 875

LADDERS
For All Trades
Compare our prices which include FREE DELIVERY
CHAS. A. BROWN
8a Bower Street Phone 2186

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN
Mowers from 18/9; Rollers from 18/6; Swing Hammocks from 79/6; Tub Chairs from 6/6; Shelters from 15/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools and Furniture at
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)
Open all day Sats.

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

CHESTER

SERVICE SATISFACTION and VALUE at
DENSON'S
Fashions and Furnishings
Chester and Denbigh

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

IRVIN BROOK'S SALE
is a genuine one
COMMENCES JULY 1ST
Beautiful and fine quality articles being offered at truly reduced prices.
GOWNS, SUITS, MILLINERY, EVEN FURS—our speciality—are reduced.
27 John William St. Tel. 505

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

BOLTON

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

HULL

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437 ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

KENDAL

GEORGE B. STUBBS
(Proprietor:
J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting)
THE TOWER, SANDES AVENUE AND STRICKLANDGATE, KENDAL
High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Garments made on the Premises.

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators, Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps Useful Gifts
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35 Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
42-50 Bold Street
SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Strung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
MANCHESTER 2.
Military and Mufti Specialist
We carry a large stock of pre-war cloths.
Tel. No. BLAckfriars 5528

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

B. ALEXANDER & SON
House and Church Decorators
209, Broom Lane, Levenshulme
Manchester 19
Tel. Rusholme 4964

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/-. High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery. Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SUMMER TIME FUR
Renovation and Remodeling Time
Clean Furs are the best preventative against moth.
Consult a Practical Furrier
Hilda Common
44 West Road Newcastle-on-Tyne 4
Tel. 34518

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
Trousseaux
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. H. BROWN LTD.
CONFECTIONER
STATIONER and NEWSAGENT
Acorn Road, Jesmond. Tel. Jes. 552
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1, Railway Street, Jarrow
261, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
SUNBLINDS and inside blinds *for*
Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings
PHONE 75478

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

G. L. ADAMSON, LTD.
116, Yorkshire Street, ROCHDALE
Electric Light and Power Engineers
Telephone 3553

Have Your Clothes Tailored
by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake St.
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

M. NUTTALL
for
HATS
FROCKS • COATS
TWO-PIECE SUITS
13, CHEETHAM STREET
ROCHDALE
TEL. 2574

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

THE WOOL SHOP
(MRS. GLENN)
Knitting Wools and All Accessories
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Lingerie Shirts
Socks and Ties
14 Terminus Road, Millhouse

W. H. Fisher
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD
LADIES' HOSIERY
SPECIALISTS IN TODDLER'S WEAR
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
Tel. 32013

The CORNER GROCERY
57
HEINZ VARIETIES
Groceries
Confectionery
Provisions
143 Ecclesall Road South
Tel. 70874

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart Millinery
IVY DICKENS
THE HAT BOX
159 Ecclesall Road

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

SOUTHPORT

See the
Furnishing Galleries
at
Broadbents Ltd.
CHAPEL STREET, SOUTHPORT

EVERYTHING
for Spring Cleaning
at
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
FAMILY GROCERY STORES
41, LONDON ST., SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
Footwear Specialist
6 Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for Portland, Bectiva, Diana, Mascot Footwear

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs
Coats, Wraps and Stoles in
SABLE OCELOT
ERMINE SQUIRREL
FOX MOLE
INDIAN LAMB MINK, etc.
Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of Remodelling and Renovating given free.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow Tel. Douglas 2389

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs. FROM 70/-
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1
Phone Douglas 4275

John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET
CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW, C.3.
We are still in a position to offer UNDERWEAR, PYJAMAS and SOCKS at pre-war prices.
Also our New Designs in SHIRTS and TIES are now ready.
May we have the pleasure of showing them to you.

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All-wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

Tile, Stone and Brick
FIREPLACES
Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0408

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

WHAT do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for each other?—GEORGE ELIOT.

Reginald Wave And Saucy Sue

A Story for Children

It was a beautiful spring morning and Reginald Wave was enjoying the sunshine in a sun-warmed pool and deciding what he should do next when he saw a toy boat coming towards him. It was a very stylish toy boat, with a spotless white sail, and the name "Saucy Sue" painted in white letters on her side.

"Good morning, Miss Saucy Sue," said Reginald. "What a very nice morning it is! My name is Reginald Wave."

"It is indeed a nice morning, Mr. Reginald Wave," said Miss Saucy Sue, "that is why I thought I would go exploring. And now I am trying to find my way home."

"You are a very brave boat," said Reginald Wave. "Do you know which way you have to go?"

"Well, as it happens, I am not quite sure," said the little boat. "I live at a house called Sunny Side with my master and his big dog Rover—but perhaps you could help me?"

"Please let me try," said Reginald Wave politely, as he assisted her into the safety of the pool.

Willing Helpers

Just then along came Wilhelmina and Montague Wave, Reggie's dear sister and brother, and they all listened very sympathetically as Miss Saucy Sue told how she had been left behind by her master the day before, and how sad he would be when he discovered his loss.

Reginald Wave nodded his head in agreement.

Then the three little waves thought hard as to how they could find the way to Miss Saucy Sue's home.

They asked the sunbeam children, but they knew so many "Sunny Sides"; so they asked the breeze which came wandering past, but he did not know at all.

Just when they were beginning to feel rather hopeless, who should pause to rest on a rock near by but Mr. Samuel Seagull.

What Mr. Seagull Knew

"Good morning, Mr. Samuel Seagull," said Reginald Wave. "I am very glad you happened to come just now," and he went on to tell him what the trouble was.

"Oh," said Mr. Samuel Seagull, "if that is all, you have little to worry about. This very morning, when I was on the other side of the bay, I saw a little boy and a big dog looking for a boat they had lost."

At this news Miss Saucy Sue brightened up considerably, and the three little waves smiled and thanked Mr. Samuel Seagull for his kind information.

They said they would immediately proceed in the direction he pointed out, and would take great care of Miss Saucy Sue until she arrived safely home.

Out with the tide they went, Miss Saucy Sue forging gallantly ahead until the other side of the bay was reached.

"I think that was a good morning's work," said Reginald Wave to Montague and Wilhelmina Wave, when the little boat had been picked up by her master. "Now we must look around and see who next we can help!"

Party Fun

Double Letters

For an interesting pencil-and-paper dictionary game, try this. Contest to see who, in a given time, can make the longest list of words containing double letters, scoring as follows:

For such words as "need," "son," "door," etc., 1 point.

For words with two pairs of double letters, such as "address," "accessory," etc., 3 points.

For words with more than two pairs of double letters, such as "Mississippi," "bookkeeping," etc., 5 points.

Though developed for a school spelling game, the adults in our community like trying it, too.—Mrs. D. K., Houston, Mo.

Grooming the Groom

If You Must Wear an 'Ascot Here Is How It's Done

Wide World Photos

(1) The completed job or the goal to be attained. (2) The right half of the cravat, which has been crossed as though tying an ordinary four-in-hand, is brought up into a loop, with the back facing out, and allowed to rest on the shoulder. (3) The left half is inserted through the loop in this fashion. (4) It comes out like this. Both ends are pulled even, leaving a large knot in the center. (5) Both halves are then flipped over and forward. They are crossed, leaving the knot showing slightly—then a pearl pin is inserted at the top where the folds cross.

Praise

Be not the trumpeter of your own praise.—Greek proverb.

True praise takes root and spreads.—Old proverb.

The virtues of the young are increased by praise.—Theophrastus.

Good things should be praised.—Shakespeare.

He that does good for praise only, meriteth only a puff of wind.—Old proverb.

It is not he that searches for praise that finds it.—Rivarol.

We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one.—Colton.

Judicious praise is to children what sun is to flowers.—Bovee.

How a little praise warms out of a man the good that is in him, as the sneer of contempt, which he feels is unjust, chills his ardor to excel!—Bulwer.

Praise not people to their faces to the end that they may pay thee in the same coin. This is so thin a cobweb that it may easily be seen through; 'tis rarely strong enough to catch flies of any considerable magnitude.—Fuller.

The praise of others may be of use in teaching us, not what we are, but what we ought to be.—Hare.

An Alphabet of Proper Names

A was a monarch who reigned in the East	Ahasuerus	(Esther 1:1)
B was a Chaldee who made a great feast	Belshazzar	(Dan. 5:1-4)
C was veracious when others told lies	Caleb	(Num. 13:30-33)
D was a woman heroic and wise	Deborah	(Judges 4:4-14)
E was a refuge, where David spared Saul	Engedi	(I Sam. 25:1-7)
F was a Roman, accuser of Paul	Festus	(Acts 26:24)
G was a garden, a holy resort	Gethsemane	(Matt. 26:24)
H was a city where David held court	Hebron	(II Sam. 2-11)
I was a mocker, Hagar's little boy	Ishmael	(Gen. 16:16)
J was a city, preferred as a joy	Jerusalem	(Ps. 137:6)
K was a father, whose son was quite tall	Kish	(I Sam. 9:1, 2)
L was a proud one who had a great fall	Lucifer	(Isa. 14:12)
M was a nephew, whose uncle was good	Marcus	(Col. 4:10)
N was a city, long hid where it stood	Nineveh	(Zeph. 2:13)
O was a servant, acknowledged a brother	Onesimus	(Phil. 1:16)
P was a Christian greeting another	Paul	(II Tim. 1:1, 2)
R was a damsel who knew a man's voice	Rhoda	(Acts 12:13, 14)
S was a sovereign who made a bad choice	Solomon	(I Kgs. 11:4-11)
T was a seaport where preaching was long	Troas	(Acts 20:6, 7)
U was a driver, struck down for his wrong	Uzzah	(II Sam. 6:7)
V was a cast-off and never restored	Vashti	(Esther 1:19)
Z was a ruin with sorrow deplored	Zion	(Ps. 137:1)

A Verse for Today . . .

O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles.—Ps. 43:3.

In Lighter Vein

Absolute Necessity

Student: "I'm handling this plane pretty well."

Instructor: "Yeah, just keep it up."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Perhaps

Music Lover: "Don't you think music draws the English-speaking races together?"

Another: "Yes, a sort of Anglo-Saxophone alliance."

No Lack of Merit

Punster has written a new volume, "The Decline of Humor."

He ought to be an authority, judging from the rejection slips he has received!

Maybe

Smith was a notoriously slow settler of accounts, and one day he complained: "I've been to every shop in town, and I can't get what I want!"

"What is it—credit?" inquired his candid friend.—Tit-Bits.

All in Line

A recruit was sending ten shillings home to his mother. Entering the post office, he asked for a ten-shilling postal order. The postmistress regretted she had no postal orders, but plenty of penny stamps. So the soldier bought ten shillings' worth of stamps.

In due course, the old lady received her son's letter, and, on drawing out the sheet of stamps, exclaimed: "Eh, what a splendid photograph of our Bert's regiment!"—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Punch ©: The life of Mendelssohn is to be filmed in America. Expert Hollywood lyric-writers will soon complete the "Songs Without Words."

Boston Herald: We are inclined to agree with the opinion of a veteran professor of oratory that the microphone has made public speaking less tiresome, that is—er—for the public speaker.

San Francisco Chronicle: An automobile that travels 137 miles on a gallon of gasoline has been built by an Italian who would like to be put in touch with a gallon of gas.

Monitor Camera Club from E. Hawkes, Durban Natal

South African Milk Express

This unusual combination was snapped near Loskop, Natal

Where Would You Find—

1. A durian?
2. The state ranking first in the production of granite and marble?
3. The Kara Sea?
4. The capital of Virginia?
5. Finster-Aarhorn?
6. The MacDowell Music Colony?
7. Shiprock?
8. Smith College?
9. The location of the summer White House established by President Coolidge in 1927?
10. Normandy?

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Odds and Ends

Truck Mileage

Motor trucks in this country average 10,100 miles of travel a year.

Heavy Investment

According to recent estimate, the average manufacturing industry must invest $7,000 for every man employed.

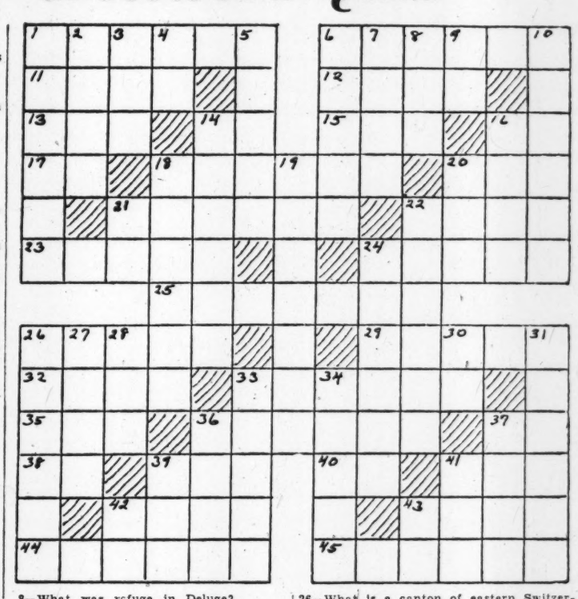
Small Percentage

A welfare director in one city reports that probably one family in 12 of those on relief is adequately housed.

German Substitute

Replacing asbestos, a brake-lining for automobiles devised in Germany is made of aluminum or steel wool with synthetic rubber as binding material.

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Pygmy goose is called what?
6—You associate what with Hans Brinker?
11—What is a wild goat of Old World?
12—What were sown among wheat in certain parable (sing.)?
13—Where is Odense (abbr.)?
14—What prefix means "with"?
15—Writing fluid.
16—What is symbol for gold?
17—What ending denotes the past tense?
18—Domestic animals.
20—What was among various metals found in spoils of Midianites?
21—What golf club is used for medium distances?
22—What is a river of Eire?
23—Nox was goddess of what?
24—What was poetical name for Troy?
25—Who was an Italian sculptor born in 1602?
26—What is a city of Arizona?
29—What is a commune of central Yugoslavia?
32—What is a river of Siberia?
33—What is a city of Illinois?
35—Word meaning "Hail!"
36—Large water mammals.
37—What Roman numeral equals 4?
38—What State is indented by Narragansett Bay (abbr.)?
39—What is one of pedal digits?
40—What is a river of Latvia?
41—Man's name.
42—What is capital of Switzerland?
43—A perfume is what?
44—What is an antonym of "voluble"?
45—What nut tree has been cultivated since antiquity?

Down

1—Who was fifth recorded judge of Israel?
2—Who was Ruth's son?
3—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
4—What Roman numeral equals 60?
5—Who was Egyptian scribe of gods?
6—Woman who bought pig had difficulty in getting it over what?
7—What is a county of southern Utah?
8—What was refuge in Deluge?
9—Symbol for tellurium is what?
10—What place was home of Abishag, David's wife?
14—Aman's home is considered what?
16—What do you call one of an indigenous race of Japan?
18—What is a river of Alabama?
19—Who was queen of fairies in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
20—What prefix means "three"?
21—Symbol for magnesium is what?
22—Whose husband is George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
24—What was another name for Edom?
26—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
27—What was original name of Matthew?
28—How many wheels has a unicycle?
30—Within.
31—What was Grieg's first name?
33—What is a city of Belgium?
34—What is a South American ruminant allied to camel?
36—Shabby.
37—What was one of cities of Naphtali?
39—What is mound used in golf?
41—What is an artificial language?
42—Barrel (abbr.).
43—What is a river of Siberia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Example

At one time in 1863, when all the prominent personages were called upon to make speeches, Lincoln said:

"I appear before you, fellow citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while at least were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things. (A voice: 'If you can help it.') It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. Believing that is my present condition this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping the Professor

Peru, Neb.

The professor was busy in the family kitchen applying his theories of cooking, when a man appeared at the door.

"Can you give me something to eat?" the stranger asked. "I'll be glad to work for it."

"Well, my wife is unable to get dinner, and I am trying to get it alone," said the professor. "I don't know how I can help you."

As the man turned to go a protest came from another room. The lady of the house said she had never turned anyone away. So the man was recalled and given his dinner. At the conclusion of the meal, in subtle appreciation, the visitor again asked for work.

"What kind of work would you like to do?" he was asked.

"Well—I worked for a nursery for several years. Their business fell off and they had to let me go."

Then the couple remembered the large shipment of bulbs—the gift of an uncle—lying untouched in the basement. So the nursery man went contentedly to work in the yard, preparing the beds and planting the spring garden.

That night he left his hosts with a half day's wages in his pocket and the satisfaction of having for a few hours worked at his favorite trade. And the neighbors wondered how it was that the professor, strictly non-agrarian, had the best-looking spring flower garden in the neighborhood.

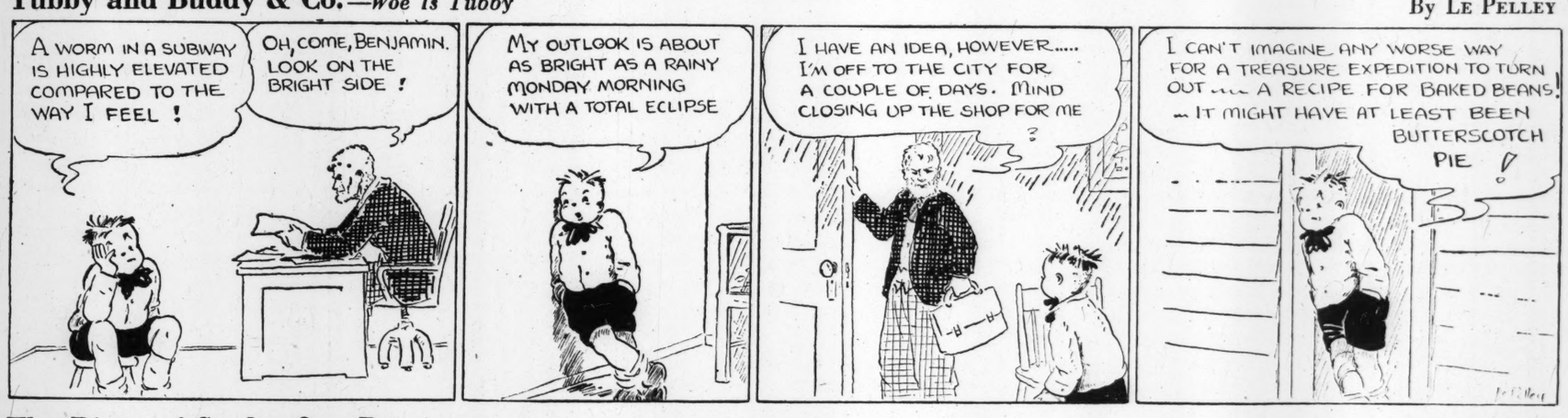
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A tall elm-like forest tree cultivated in the Malay Peninsula; the seeds of its large fruit are roasted and eaten.
2. Vermont.
3. A sea between Nova Zembla and northwestern Siberia.
4. Richmond.
5. The highest peak of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 14,022 feet.
6. Peterboro, New Hampshire.
7. A huge desert landmark, climbed but once, in southwestern New Mexico.
8. Northampton, Massachusetts.
9. Custer State Park, South Dakota.
10. An ancient duchy, and later a province, of northern France.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Woe Is Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


A WORM IN A SUBWAY IS HIGHLY ELEVATED COMPARED TO THE WAY I FEEL !
OH, COME, BENJAMIN. LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE !
MY OUTLOOK IS ABOUT AS BRIGHT AS A RAINY MONDAY MORNING WITH A TOTAL ECLIPSE
I HAVE AN IDEA, HOWEVER..... I'M OFF TO THE CITY FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS. MIND CLOSING UP THE SHOP FOR ME
?
I CAN'T IMAGINE ANY WORSE WAY FOR A TREASURE EXPEDITION TO TURN OUT ... A RECIPE FOR BAKED BEANS! IT MIGHT HAVE AT LEAST BEEN BUTTERSCOTCH PIE

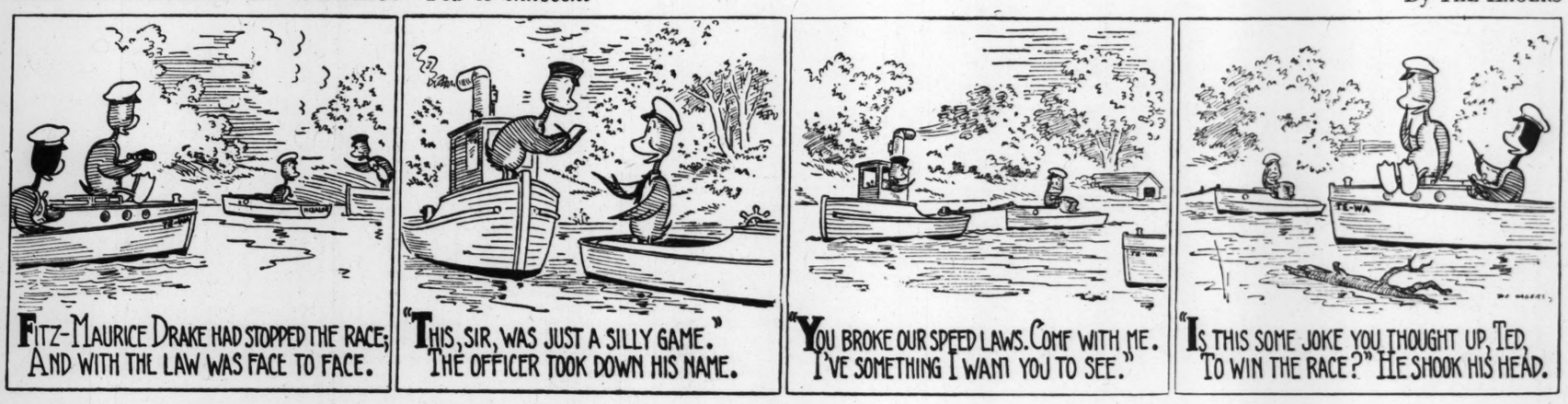
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Pup Has to Be Careful About Things Like That*

By RODGERS

This morning I left some of my breakfast in my dish hoping my visitor might help himself to it again and give me a chance to find out who he's-
But my plan didn't work out very well—
The Boss evidently decided I was finished with it. But I hurriedly barked 'Hey! Wait a minute!'
I wouldn't want him to get the idea that he was giving me too much breakfast! NO SIR-E-E!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Innocent*

By THE HAGERS


FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE HAD STOPPED THE RACE; AND WITH THE LAW WAS FACE TO FACE.
"THIS, SIR, WAS JUST A SILLY GAME." THE OFFICER TOOK DOWN HIS NAME.
"YOU BROKE OUR SPEED LAWS. COME WITH ME. I'VE SOMETHING I WANT YOU TO SEE."
"IS THIS SOME JOKE YOU THOUGHT UP, TED, TO WIN THE RACE?" HE SHOOK HIS HEAD.
TE-WA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Non-Belligerency, Not Neutrality

America has never been neutral.

Americans in the present world situation could not be impartial.

The United States cannot any longer afford the shackles of the legal forms of neutrality. Italy's entrance into the war and President Roosevelt's ringing speech at Charlottesville should bring united national action to end the pretense of neutrality.

Sympathy in the Western Hemisphere has been with the British and French from the day German tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia, and it grows more strongly pro-Ally with every attack of the totalitarian war machines.

American citizens would be blind indeed if they did not recognize that as Mr. Roosevelt said, "a lone island in a world dominated by the philosophy of force" would be a dangerous place to live in.

Free peoples, however peaceful or seemingly remote, cannot temporize with a system which, if extended to the world, would lodge them "in prison, handcuffed, hungry, and fed through the bars."

Does this mean the United States must go to war?

That does not have to be decided now.

The question may have to be faced ultimately, whatever course America takes.

We hope that sending supplies will make the sending of men unnecessary.

What is needed now is Congressional action giving official effect to the President's declaration that America is ready to give unstinted material aid against aggression and dictatorship.

The most an American declaration of war could do at this moment would be to encourage the Allies.

That effect can be obtained, and tangible assistance be given, by declaring promptly through an act of Congress that the United States is not a neutral but rather a non-belligerent.

This would mean that desperately needed military airplanes could be delivered to the Allies without red tape.

With these steps it should also be made possible for American volunteers, especially pilots, to go abroad to join the Allied services.

Such an action, discarding the discredited Neutrality Act of 1937, would say clearly that America intends to support actively the cause of international decency.

This action, we believe, would be clearly an expression of the overwhelming sentiment of the American people, a sentiment with which Congress has not yet caught up.

Such a declaration would reach not only London but also Paris, and be heard not only in Berlin but in Rome.

It would be a step which would free the channels for giving immediately the kinds of physical aid which America is most ready and able to give.

Congress and the President should move at once to end the farce of neutrality and give utmost American aid to the democracies as a non-belligerent.

Il Duce in Goosestep

By a Machiavellian act, Premier Mussolini doubtless intends to reap credit for helping Hitler to deliver a knock-out blow to the Allies. His obvious reluctance to enter the war is well known, as his broadcast to the Italian people stated. But no one outside of Italy has mistaken that reluctance as the mark of a peacemaker. What his taking a "bold" path today tells the world is simply that in Il Duce's opinion the war is about over.

That opinion will be determinedly contradicted, not only all along the French front, but at Italy's very front doors, and at its back ones too. Il Duce hopes to take Italy into the war and let it end at that. He may find he has taken the war into Italy. Sympathy for the Italian people will be active among all the peoples of the democracies, especially in Britain, and in the United States where thousands of Italian citizens are respected and affectionately regarded. The popular Italian antipathy for the Third Reich will not be forgotten, though unfortunately such sentimental ties as exist between a normally happy people of the Mediterranean and its friends in Allied countries can have little place in military strategy.

War has not been popular among Italians, even since Il Duce's reign. The Ethiopian War was distinctly unpopular at its inception. When Il Duce talks about the sanctions that set fifty-two nations against Italy, he injects a note of personal revenge into his war declarations. The Italian people would not under different leadership have incurred sanctions.

Nobody would describe Il Duce's war declaration as impetuous. Nevertheless he may yet discover that he made it too soon. The world that the dictators have set out to conquer is bigger than even they imagine. And not so ripe.

Italy as a Belligerent

Much has been written of the vulnerability of Italy. Less has been said of its striking power. This is because Italy lacks staying power. Il Duce needs a short war. Italians may be as brave as he asks them to be; they still will need food—not to mention shoes—to march on.

Data from the United States Adjutant General's office place Italy's fighting forces at about 2,250,000 active soldiers, with trained reserves numbering more than 5,000,000. The figures would be indeed ominous if the means of keeping these men in the field were proportionate. But they are not. For some time Italy has been forced to ration important commodities.

More impressive, since the Nazis' use of airplanes has revolutionized military thinking, are recent estimates placing Italian air power at 4,000 to 6,500 planes. Another important factor is Italy's Navy, which, while no match for the combined naval might of Britain and France, will doubtless be supplemented by air power.

It is reasonable to assume that Il Duce's main war effort will be in the Mediterranean. There the Italian Navy can make things uncomfortable for Allied shipping. It may hinder the supplying of the Allied armies in the Near East. It may attempt to block lines of communication between France and its African possessions. It may prey on shipping out of Marseilles and Toulon. Its logical tactics would be to try to cut British contacts between Malta and Cyprus, to isolate Greece, and naturally to strike at the trade route leading through the Suez Canal.

The position of Spain is nebulous. Its role may be a passive one. But reports of "fifth column" activities throughout Spain are disquieting, as are the possibilities that the Axis may establish submarine and air bases on Spanish territory.

That Il Duce has, however, not been all optimism about the results of his participation in war is shown by his long hesitation to enter. Reports of hostile forces on the boundary between British controlled Kenya and Italy's recently acquired Ethiopia must cause him concern, especially since in Ethiopia itself large discontented factions are said to remain ready for organization should support be available.

There are also wider aspects of strategy to be considered. Italy's plunge follows shortly upon meetings between Russian and Italian diplomats as well as between those of Russia and Britain. In some quarters it has been assumed that Russia was restraining Italy. Now the question arises as to whether the Italian adventure has Soviet blessings, provided that adventure is not in the Balkans. Yugoslavia has recently gained confidence from Russian assurances. And in his war declaration, Il Duce stresses Italy's intention not to draw other countries into the war, calling the attention of Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt to this point. Turkey, however, says it will stand by its pact with the Allies and apparently is preparing to do so.

With German forces approaching the gates of Paris and no let up in the extravagant expenditure of German troops to keep up the pressure, the entire strategy of the war is now apparently based on the time element. Italy's entry strengthens this appraisal. Italy can afford only a short war. Il Duce has come in with the desperate intention of helping Hitler to make it a short one. For that aim, Hitler evidently needed Il Duce. But if Hitler could not do it alone, there is a question whether Mussolini's aid can turn the trick. A matter of days should begin to tell whether this world is still too big for the Blitzkrieg.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Nightmarish Panic"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the present intention of the American Government to spend more than five billion dollars in a fevered preparedness, "fifty thousand airplanes in a year," is carried out with the support of the American people, is it not likely that this same unwisdom and lack of calm reasoning, after expending itself on a wave of nightmarish panic, will lead us into a relaxed and lethargic condition at just about the same time real danger might develop?

A large percentage of the protection, purchased by five billion dollars within the next year or two, will be obsolete and of little use to us in five or ten years.

Will we keep up the expenditures or will reaction set in and again find us unprepared when preparedness is really needed?

Personally I believe that a better and higher civilization is going to develop out of the fires of human suffering in this present war. I cannot believe that evil is going to be victorious and that all the progress the human race has made in more than nineteen centuries, through the teachings of the Nazarene prophet, is going to be overthrown and destroyed.

Americans should awaken to a higher trust in the power of good, and right thinking, and rise above the mesmerism of fear that would lead us to premature extremes instead of well timed and more effective measures.

It was refreshing to hear the calm, sane advice of Herbert Hoover in his radio address of May 20th. A man of broad experience and great usefulness under conditions similar to those confronting us at present. A deep student of economic cause and effect and totally devoid of political ambition or chicanery, he would seem to be the real man that the Nation could best trust to lead it amidst this present crisis and turmoil.

GEORGE FORD MORRIS

Shrewsbury, N. J.

Hardened Hearts?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is little harder to understand these days than the mental state of Americans who would endorse prominent people who look with equanimity upon the rape of defenseless nations and the cruelty and injustices heaped upon innocent peoples by totalitarian dictators. Have such thinkers completely hardened their hearts?

In this time it is for us to put our trust not "in princes" of any land, but to look to Principle for guidance and walk with humility before Almighty God, with a constant prayer for wisdom and strength, that we be given guidance to maintain those things that mean continuity of honor, freedom, and rights of worship for us, for our children, and for our children's children. Spare us from Americans who place light value upon such things. Such are not American.

EDWARD P. KNOX

Toms River, N. J.

"Kindlein"

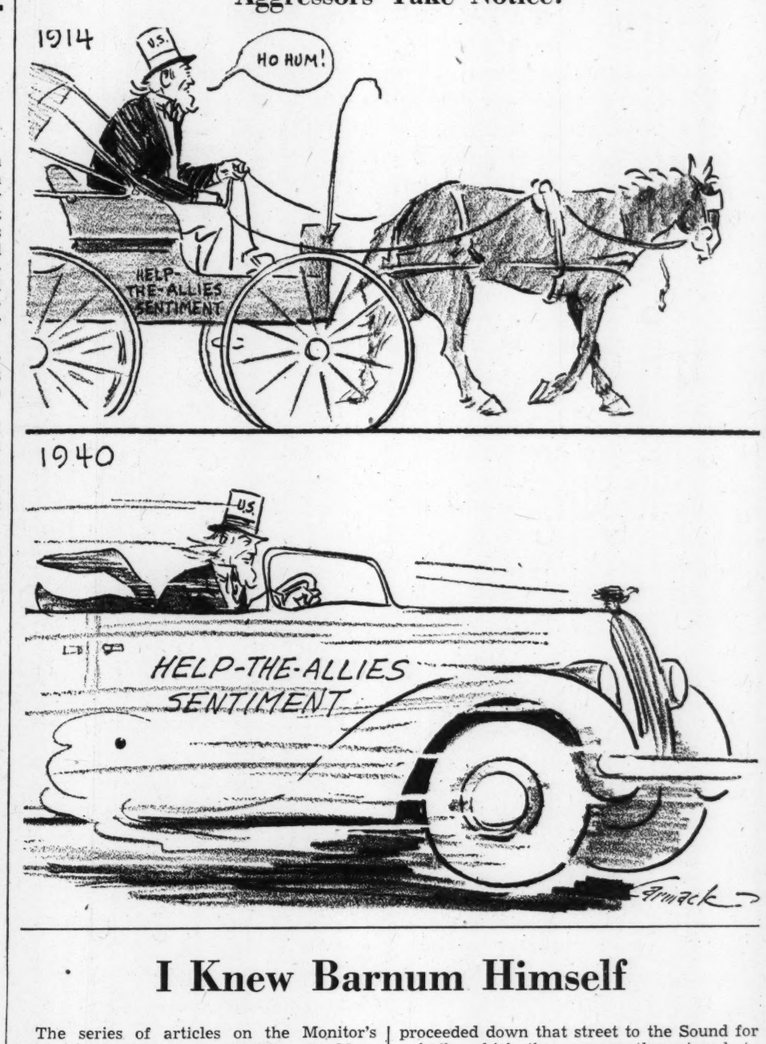
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say that your editorial titled "Kindlein" is very much a step in the right direction, for it is my firm conviction that only by exalting all that is good in things German, will the evil begin to vanish into its native nothingness. Thank you for the editorial.

EDWARD C. FETZER

Toronto

Aggressors Take Notice!



I Knew Barnum Himself

The series of articles on the Monitor's Editorial Page recording William R. Macdonald's adventures with "The Greatest Show on Earth," have recalled clearly my boyhood acquaintance with Barnum himself. The picture of that great showman with his pleated shirtfront and dazzling diamond stud has always remained clear-cut in my memory.

As a child I lived in Bridgeport, Conn., which, until his passing, was the home of P. T. Barnum—the one and only "P. T." as he was called by his associates. For a number of years my father was connected with the Barnum interests in a secretarial capacity and had his office in the Barnum home, "Waldemere." This stood on a slight eminence, its lawns sloping southward toward Long Island Sound and a park which was the gift of Mr. Barnum.

Clustered in a grove of walnut, or possibly hickory, trees on a corner of the estate were the homes of his daughters, and several streets in Bridgeport still bear their given names. It also has a Barnum Avenue and a Barnum School, while some thoroughfares perpetuate the names of his earlier residences, among them Waldemere Avenue and Iranistan Avenue.

Iranistan Avenue led from the Sound to and beyond the circus winter quarters and at some period of the winter hibernation of the "Greatest Show on Earth" the elephants emerged from the long, red brick buildings in which they were housed and proceeded down that street to the Sound for a bath, which they apparently enjoyed, to judge by their splashings and trumpetings. Crowds of sightseers gathered and there were always rumors of stampedes and of elephants running amok, all of which plainly bore the stamp of press agent activities.

At one time fire destroyed many of the winter quarters' buildings, with serious loss of parade equipment and menagerie animals, and many were the similar tales of lions, tigers, and other savage beasts roaming the streets of the city.

* * *

For a long time Mr. Barnum took me over as a youthful protégé and I vividly remember going over to Waldemere from our near-by home to see a wonderful game he had brought from abroad. It was called "Devil Among the Tailors." He was as delighted with it as a child with a new toy. The game consisted of a large board divided into connecting rooms in which were groups of small nine-pins. These were knocked about by a roving top. At another time he gave me a mechanical butterfly.

I enjoyed many rides with Mr. Barnum in his coupé. He liked to have his coachman drive us along the seawall road of Seaside Park, where he would call attention to the reflection of sunlit ripples which danced like a great swarm of glittering butterflies on the glass of the coupé window. Mr. Barnum liked to treat me occasionally to "soda water" and found much satisfaction in urging me to take the strawberry flavor which he well knew was frowned upon by my mother.

At one time my father had been connected with the Barnum Museum in New York, and there I made the acquaintance of "Jo Jo, the Dog Faced Boy," "Zip, the What-is-It," "Chang, the Chinese Giant," "Prof. Schlam" the magician, a Zulu, a tattooed man, and a "living skeleton." They were all gentle, kindly-disposed people, living in a world of their own. The midget "Tom Thumb" and his wife lived for a time in Bridgeport and rode about the city in a tiny equipage with a midget driver.

* * *

P. T. Barnum occupied several pretentious homes during his stay in Bridgeport. One was named "Lindencroft" and he used to tell of his success there in frightening away burglars by setting off a display of fireworks. Later came "Iranistan" of Oriental architecture, with spires and minarets. This place was destroyed by fire. Followed "Waldemere" where he lived during the period of my acquaintance with him, this being replaced by his last home, "Marina."

Except for a statue in Seaside Park there are few reminders of Barnum in Bridgeport. There was a small museum in a building known as the "Barnum Institute of Science and History"; also a recreation building in which at one time was a theater, skating rink and dance hall. Owning much undeveloped property within the city's limits, Barnum was closely identified with its growth during his life.

Somewhere among my trophies rests a gift copy of Barnum's autobiography, "Struggles and Triumphs," and a cane of black rubber, bearing his name engraved on a circlet of gold, and these I treasure along with many memories of the "peerless showman," first proprietor of "The Greatest Show on Earth."

J. H. GORHAM

Down the Middle of the Road

The Refugees

By Erwin D. Canham

Whatever the United States does about sending aircraft, munitions, and other necessary war tools to the Allies, it must certainly begin without delay to exercise itself with all the fervor and sacrifice of a crusade in the interests of the refugees. For the world faces an appalling problem: a problem that can be met by the intelligent energies of those in the free countries who wish the survival of the civilizing virtues.

In France alone, while the nation is locked in desperate struggle, there are today some 7,000,000 refugees. There may soon be many more. A few American committees are already gallantly at work seeking to succor them, although of course the main task has thus far fallen upon the heroic, hospitable French themselves. But for the job to be done, efforts must be immensely intensified. It is not necessary to dwell upon the heartrending phases of the problem. To anybody with a little imagination, the plight of these non-combatants, these unoffending civilians, is graphic enough. We can see their faces in the newspapers and newsreels; we can see by shutting our eyes. And we must help.

No doubt the first way to help the refugees is to help in ending the causes of refugees. Toward that task, American public opinion is already hastening, American governmental policy is now taking steps. The steps may be slow, and beyond a doubt they must be hastened, but things are moving at last. Even our sympathy for the refugees should not draw us from the main task.

* * *

But we are faced by the hungry, homeless millions. Most of them are now crowded into France, whose greatest glory down through the ages may lie in the haven it has offered to fleeing folk. These people must have food, and we must help them with clothing and shelter. The emergency is already well-nigh as grave as any the world has seen, and it may soon become far graver.

Food and clothing are the first immediate needs. The United States Government has great warehouses filled with surplus supplies of wheat, cotton, and other agricultural products. Their existence seems almost providental. Surely there can be no better use for these stored up supplies, which can always be duplicated in the United States by our unimpaired productive facilities, than to ship them at once to the countries harboring most refugees. American shipping ought to be available for transport.

While Congress is appropriating billions for defense, can it not authorize shipment of the agricultural surpluses, and in addition appropriate moderate funds to pay for their shipment and the purchase of other needed supplies? This is a job much too big for private charity, with its inequitable impact. There will be plenty for private charity to do, anyway. Only the resources of the whole people, expressed through government, can begin to be adequate to meet the needs of the fleeing millions.

* * *

Happily, it now appears that most of the refugees can remain in Europe, unless or until the war takes a far worse turn. But there remain some among them who cannot look forward to any permanent refuge in the old world. And there are still others who need temporary haven in this hemisphere. Particularly are there many children. Wellesley College set a splendid example last week in offering to take 300 European children in its dormitories for the summer.

Colleges and universities could thus be temporary receiving depots for refugees here, who would later find more permanent homes. But the mere admission of the refugees within the United States needs legislative action, and there is certain to be opposition in Congress from those who have for years been inveighing against all "aliens." Likewise, some honest people are fearful today of Trojan-horse invaders in the ranks of refugees. Action against such subversive individuals can best be left to the law officers of the Government, who have long been alert on the subject and who do not require hysterical vigilante assistants.

But the main opportunity now is to pour food, clothing, and money into the hands of those already working with and for the refugees. The American Friends Service Committee, disinterested and long-experienced, has a skeleton organization which might be expanded. The American Red Cross is enlarging its efforts. Other war relief funds are steadily being set up, among them that of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Thus we face the greatest challenge ever presented to the humanitarian traditions of the American people. It can appeal to isolationists, pacifists, and their opposites. It must appeal to every decent man and woman. It is an answer to the need we all must feel—the need to DO something NOW, in this dark hour of human progress.

Mirror of World Opinion

Keeping Cool

Few informed persons would wish to underwrite the whole of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's speech. Yet the great aviator sounded a note of realism that is well worth heeding.

We Americans do need to keep our heads and to think rationally rather than emotionally as the European war reaches a climax. There is no question that among the interventionists, the heat is being turned on.

It is trite to say that the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies. But they are just as overwhelmingly in favor of recognizing that it is foolish for us to think of trying to assume the guardianship of European affairs.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Can I Stay Neutral?

By Holger C. Petersen

I am beginning to understand how the Czechoslovakians, Poles, and Finns living in the United States must have felt when their native countries were invaded. Of course, I had been horrified whenever either the Nazis or Russians had invaded some small country, but Denmark, my native land, had received from the German Government a written guarantee that its neutrality would not be violated. It had been accepted by the Danes in good faith. From an occasional Danish newspaper I could clearly see that Denmark was trying hard not to offend its southern neighbor. I had foolishly believed that my relatives in Denmark were safe from any ruthless aggressors.

I came to America in 1912 when I was sixteen years of age. I had shipped from Copenhagen as a cabin boy on a Danish tramp steamer. In New York I left it.

Before a year I had applied for my first papers and eventually became fully naturalized. I consider myself an American; certainly I never thought of myself as a hybrid such as a Danish-American. A trip to Europe in 1938 made me fully realize how deeply attached I was to my adopted land. Then—

"Nazis Invade Denmark." . . . I was so shocked at the thought of foreign soldiers in my homeland that years of allegiance to another country were forgotten for the moment. I was again a Dane, humiliated and angry. What would happen to my aged mother? How scornful she had been of the Germans for permitting their freedom to slip out of their hands and becoming what she called "serfs." Her own father had been decorated by his king for bravery when fighting the German invasion of 1864. Would my brothers and sisters be able to control their odium for Nazi ideology? What could this possibly mean for them all?

* * *

When I was a boy about nine years of age, walking with my mother in a strange section of Copenhagen, I saw what to me was a peculiarly dressed old man. His face was covered with a long beard and on his head was a little black skull cap. To my question as to what type man that was, my mother told me how Denmark was a sanctuary for oppressed people. There were many refugees in our city. It seemed only yesterday that my mother had told me that Denmark was a free country, happy to help the unfortunates of other lands. Traveling about Denmark in 1938, talking with business men and political leaders, I noticed that they frequently reminded me, whenever we discussed the problems of the Jewish people, that Denmark would always remain open to them until they could find another home. Today's newspaper informs me that the Danes are no longer free to offer asylum for Europe's unhappy people.

How forceful are those impressions made upon us during the early years of our lives. During the twenty-eight years I have lived in America I have always lived among Americans. There were many years when I did not hear or speak my native tongue. I married an American girl whose people have been Americans for more than a century. Letters to and from Denmark were the only reminders that I was not born here. However, reading in the newspaper of Denmark's plight, I was emotionally hurled back to the love of my boyhood. I wanted to fight. For a moment how I hated everything pertaining to Nazi Germany. Fortunately, I have been an American too long to encourage hatred.

Then I recalled that on numerous occasions, when speaking in public, I had made the statement that the United States must remain neutral, regardless of what happened in Europe. Wars are an old story in Europe, and for America to stay out of this war, I thought—and I still think so—is wisdom. So as I continued to read how German soldiers had poured without warning into Copenhagen, I counseled myself not to forget that I was not only an American but also a firm believer in democracy. And the true spirit of democracy is tolerance and understanding, and not hatred of any other people or nation.

Native Americans whose ancestors fought the British do not seem to retain any spark of hatred against the enemies of their forefathers. I believe herein lies one of the significant facts of American democracy. Most European children are not taught to love their neighbors, especially if they speak another tongue. Many Europeans seem to bring this hatred with them to the new world and apparently find some satisfaction in instilling it in their children.

* * *

Denmark, as I saw it in 1938, was a living refutation of Naziism. In contradistinction to Hitler's teaching of self-sufficiency, the Danes have built, by sheer initiative and character, a small, prosperous democracy. To their own satisfaction, at least, they have proved that the majority rules better than the individual. I am wondering these days what will happen to Denmark's structure of social legislation. Will my mother be able to get her old age pension for which she and my father have paid over a period of fifty years? While other nations were spending their income for armaments, Denmark was using its money for internal improvement. Denmark was a virtual laboratory for social improvement.

The paper I am reading tells how Germany has destroyed its trained labor by sending it to perform other work, such as in the munitions factories. What is going to happen to Danish labor and its factories, which will soon be idle because no raw materials will be available? Will their markets, which they have laboriously built up in spite of tariff walls, be lost forever?

Education, not force, has taught the Danes to live co-operatively; education which teaches students how to make use of what Nature endowed them with and not to covet their neighbors' goods.

I am glad I saw Denmark again before the invasion. I may never again see the happy Denmark of my childhood.

As an American I am shocked at Germany's disregard for other people's rights, but as a Dane I am aroused and indignant. Can I remain neutral under the circumstances?